The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,980.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees F[illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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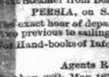
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th July 1871, at noon.

July		July.
Leave BOMBAY ...	4	Leave Madras ... 17
Carwar ...	6	" Coconada ... 19
Bamakel ...	8	" Visagapatam ... 20
Aspery ...	9	" Bimlipatam ... 20
Tuticorin ...	10	" Gopalpore ... 21
Colombo ...	11	" False Point ... 22
Galle ...	12	Arrive CALCUTTA ... 28
Negapatam ...	15	

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for those ports are to be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to Cochin on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

For exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, JUMMA, LINGA, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

June.		July.
Leave BOMBAY ...	24	Leave BUSSORAH ... 14
Kurrachee ...	28	" Fao ... 14
Guadur ...	29	" Bushire ... 15
	July.	
Muscat ...	1	" Linga ... 20
Bunder Abbas ...	3	" Bunder Abbas ... 21
Linga ...	5	" Muscat ... 23
Bushire ...	7	" Guadur ... 25
Fao ...	9	" Kurrachee ... 29
		Aug.
Arrive BUSSORAH ...	10	Arrive BOMBAY ... 1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st
of each month,	

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Genoa ...	£22	£15	£11
Messina ...	36	22	8
Brindisi ...	39	25	9-10
Alexandria ...	39	25	9-10
Messina ...	45	32	12
Naples ...	47	33	12
Leghorn ...	50	34	14
Genoa ...	50	34	14

Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa ... 52 ... 35 ... 14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Goods Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rabattine Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges, to carry a load distributed. These Trusses can be fixed over an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for E. P. W. I. Co.

LANCASTER'S PATENT CENTRAL [illegible]

[illegible] Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John [illegible], Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

SPENCER'S
PATENT MAGNETIC
PURIFYING
WATER FILTERS.

[illegible] Rs. 20 | No. 2 ... Rs. 28 | No. 3 ... Rs. 38
No. 1, covered with [illegible] ... Rs. 24

The Magnetic Filter deprives the most impure water of colour, [illegible]or or odour, by destroying its organic life, so that even stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered [illegible]ht and healthful as spring water.

The purifying powers of the Magnetic material are indisputable by any amount of use.

Beyond question the great sanitary discovery of the age."—[illegible]exiowell.

"Obviously to Mr. Spencer's mode there was practically no [illegible]ining or purifying impure water."—Professor G. Wilson, [illegible]urgh.

"I cannot describe Mr. Spencer's purified bot water by any [illegible]short of admiration."—Professor Clark, of Aberdeen, to [illegible]peration of Liverpool.

"I can only describe the action which took place on passing [illegible]sewage water through a small filter—as MAGICAL."—Sir [illegible] Wyatt.

"It is the most remarkable thing I ever witnessed, and I did [illegible]think it would produce this extraordinary effect."—Parliamentary Evidence of Mr. T. Easton, C.E., 1867.

"My Magnetic Filter has continued to purify water for ten [illegible]s without change or cleansing."—Mr. James Simpson, C.E., [illegible]gh.

"The only Filters that do really purify water."—Mr. J. Farrar, [illegible]Bury.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of placing Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

Announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of placing intimations of all kinds before the public have been fully appreciated in England by the extensive use which is made by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially available to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Railway passengers on the two leading lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. are finding that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, they would discover the public announcement on Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Boards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Parties can select the Stations, on either line, at which they would like boards erected, and may advertise for any period they may require on the. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be had on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., executed in the Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 27th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA (2,201 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON ... " " 650 " " 330

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

SALE OF COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company's Cotton Yard at Colaba, the undermentioned Lots of Cotton:—

V H—1 Bales of Cotton and 1 Bale of Loose Cotton.
N K—4 Bales of Dholl ra Cotton.
10 Candies of Cotton Pickings.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a good quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, T Cloths, Madapollams, &c., &c.

7 Dozen Cash Boxes of sizes.
450 Bundles Argand Lampwicks from No. 7 to No. 15—50 Bundles of each No.
100 ditto Kerosine Lampwicks from No. 5 to No. 9—20 bundles of each No.
7 Pairs of Bosocs, and a few Belts, Bottle Seals, Ice Pitchers, Receiver, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome small Bay Pony, a good jumper, and believed to be sound.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, one handsome English-built Park Phaeton, by Kinross, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Iron Grey Horses and Harness, &c., at Chinchpogly, behind Upsa Cottage.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-ware, &c., &c., the property of E. A. Blessing, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, best Flatedware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruets, Liqr and Pickle Frames, Ice Kitchers, Tea Set, a set of Dessert Knives and Forks with ivory handle-, best Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Tables in 4 pieces, Sideboard, Dining-room Chairs, richly Carved, Circular, Liter and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Reclining Conversation Sofas, Chiffoniers, Whatnots, first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, four-post Bedstead, Cheapatra Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chests of Drawers, a first-rate Mahogany Slate Bagatelle Table, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Park Phaeton by Kinross, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Iron Grey Arab Horses with a set of best English Plated Mounted Carriage Harness.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Handsome Carriages of various descriptions, such as Mail Phaeton, Brougham, Buggy, &c., &c.

Bombay, 22nd June 1871. BENNETT & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Case. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 90.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 250.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for this climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-rings, Scarf-rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 18, 20, and 15 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly op. osite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE and Co.

JEEVANJEE and Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ annas for One Pound, or 1¼ annas per pound for Two Pounds and upwards. The book system will be continued. Should any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 P.M., it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with the viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel from the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially assigned for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and their supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of any kind to be procured in the Upper Provinces.

A first-class state Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of train's passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Boxes of

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wilmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
IMPORTERS OF
OILMEN'S STORES,
AND
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
DIRECT FROM
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,
AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIERS OF THE COMPANY'S
STORE DEPARTMENT
REACH THEM BY THE
SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIGH COURT.—
Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS of KESSOWJEE HURKISSON, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

TOOLSEYDASS HURKISSON ... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William for Letters of Administration of all and singular the GOODS, CHATTELS, ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late KESSOWJEE HURKISSON, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, be granted to Toolseydass Hurkisson, his Brother. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st June 1871.

KHUNDERAO MOOLJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IT is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when J. A. FORBES, Esq., will propose the following Resolutions:—

Resolution No. I.

As Act No II. of 1865 is found inexpedient and insufficient for the full and proper management of the city of Bombay and for the perfect conservancy and improvement thereof, it is proposed that the following alterations in the said Act be made:—

That in lieu and in substitution of clause 11 of said Act, whereby the entire executive power and responsibility is vested in one Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council in terms of said clause 11, the following be enacted:

That the said entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the new proposed Act be vested in a "Town Council" of sixteen members, six to be nominated and appointed by Government, six by majority of the votes of the Bench of Justices, and four to be especially elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent), it not being necessary for the last-mentioned cases of members to be Justices of the Peace. The Council to be designated "The Town Council of Bombay," to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. The said Town Council shall be provided with a Secretary who shall receive such allowances out of the municipal funds to be raised under this proposed Act, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Town Council of Bombay, provided that the said salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

Resolution No. II.

That all the powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be vested in the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject, as to such cases provided by the said last-mentioned Act, to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.

Resolution No. III.

And whereas by the present Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865, the power of nominating all subordinate officers and servants for the purposes of the said Act is vested in the said Commissioner, with the exception of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, be it now enacted:

That such power be vested in the "Town Council of Bombay" to the ex ent of Rs. 300 per month, and when the salary of any assistant or subordinate officer shall exceed the sum of Rs. 300 per month, in such case the assent of the Bench of Justices shall be obtained.

That as regards the said Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, whose appointments hitherto have been subject to the selection of the Governor in Council:

That the said officers if found necessary under this revised Act shall henceforth be selected, nominated, and appointed by the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject to the sanction of the Justices.

That as regards their pay and allowances under the new administration of municipal affairs it may become necessary to revise their salaries, it is hereby enacted that their remuneration be fixed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the sanction of H. M.'s Bench of Justices of Bombay.

Resolution No. IV.

That Government be most respectfully requested to defer the re-appointment of all officers to the Municipality in July next, 1871, until Government have made a full investigation into the administration of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came in force.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st June 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Two or Three TEA ESTATES, varying in area from one hundred (100) to three hundred (300) acres, can now be PURCHASED in the Kangra Valley, the most salubrious and Picturesque of all the Himalayan districts. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY of the Planters' Association, Palumpore, Kangra Valley, Punjab.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
From the celebrated Distilleries of the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
PINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen ...	27 0	30 0
Do. Do. Flat Travelling Flasks, per doz.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell and others commonly sold at same rates ...	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit ...	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING with respectable English Family residing within a short distance from Hornby Row. Stabling required. Address C. R., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR
(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factors
Of Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 70 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class ... £13 3s. 6d.
" " " Second Class ... £9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona the Brenner to Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Forms, Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and Specimens may be seen at the Office of the [illegible] Press.

NOTICES.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL, RUPEES 3,00,000, IN 300 PAID-UP SHARES OF RUPEES 1,000 EACH.

Directors.

FREDERICK VIX, Esq. | PURSOTUM HOWJEE, Esq.
FERDINAND SAUQUET, Esq. | DYALJI BUTTONSEY, Esq.
MOORARJEE POONJA, Esq.

Bankers.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency.

Managers.

Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THACKER AND CHALK.

THE object of the Company is to purchase from Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co. their PRESSING ESTABLISHMENT at KHANGAUM, in the Berars, and to carry on the business of compressing Cotton, under the special management of the said Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., whose entire Pressing Business will be thus secured to the Company. The locality of the establishment is most favourable, it being situated between the Cotton Market and the Railway station at Khangaum, and it comprises a Press House, with Workshop and Smithshop, and two new Hodtart's Patent Presses in thorough working order, well supplied with spare machinery, tools, and plant, in addition to which there are pucka-built Bungalows for the Engineer, Clerks, and Managers, with necessary Offices and Out-houses.

These Presses have turned out, up to date, during the present cotton season, over 33,000 bales. Cotton-pressing, up-country, as may be seen by the Report of the Cotton Commissioner, has increased very considerably during the last three years, and is likely to increase in importance from year to year, inasmuch as the advantages of this particular branch of the Cotton trade are only now beginning to be appreciated by Cotton exporters; and there can be no doubt that full presses up-country, situated in so important a centre as Khangaum, are (under skilful management) certain to yield the most favourable returns.

By arrangement made with Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., the profits of the said Press Establishment for the present season, 1870-1871, ending August, will be divided amongst the Shareholders of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited. THUS AN IMMEDIATE DIVIDEND OF AT LEAST 15 PER CENT. WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS.

One hundred and sixty Shares only remain to be given to the public, the others having been previously disposed of.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Directors, at the Office of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., Elphinstone Circle Bombay, until Saturday, 27th instant, at 11 a.m., when the list will be closed.

A deposit of Rs. 100 per Share to be made at the time of application.

By order of the Directors,
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Managers.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, 1869, if now aged 32, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited, are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th June 1871.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of Mr. THOMAS GINGER, late of Bombay, European Veterinary Surgeon, deceased, having been granted to his Widow, Mrs. ALICE JANE GINGER, all PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Mr. GINGER are hereby required to COMMUNICATE and PAY THEIR DEBTS to the said Executrix WITHOUT DELAY.—Dated this 14th day of June 1871.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for Mrs. A. Ginger, the Executrix.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 4th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

Now Ready,
A SECOND EDITION
OF THE
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway (including the new Time-Tables of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which came in force on the 5th instant) and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Baudora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
Cains Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Indian Coasting Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes in the Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Lahore.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Joypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Land and Bank of Bombay shares remained firm. Spinning shares closed dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100 par
22,500	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	632½
*20,000	100	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	186½
1,25,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
40,000	375	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	250	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	125	all	nil	National Bank of India.	104½
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.....	1,705
8,000	150	all	Nil	Fore Land & Fior Co. Ld	153
736	2,000	2,0	Nil	Mazagon Land	940
4,000	1,000	1,458	Nil	Fort Canning	375

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,600
500	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,615
100	2,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	45	Bombay United	950
1,000	150	150	...	Branch Mills	200
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	2,625
750	2,000	all	75 p.ct	Great Eastern	2,062
2,000	1,500	all	140 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,627
900	2,500	all	350 p.c	Oriental	2,600
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,250

*Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—17TH JUNE, 1871.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs 98-14, or 1-2 discount, and prices of Rs. 10,000 and under, at Rs. 99 or 1-0 discount.

5 per cents of 1856-57, at Rs. 105-10, and small sums, at Rs. 105-12.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 113-8.

In shares—

National Bank shares at Rs. 99.

Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 155.

Land and Shipping Co's shares at Rs. 40.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Haim, Doctor, 60th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Gifford, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.

Geoghegan, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Raikes, Captain, 109th Light Infantry, from leave, from Meerut.

Ewett, Cornet, 16th Lancers, to join, to Bengal.

LeGeyt, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Montgomery, Ensign, Paymaster, Deolalee Depot, on duty, to Deolalee.

Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major P. Dods, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, having been absent from India for more than two years, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. E. Willmot, M.A., LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, and officiating Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Major P. Dods.

Captain H. B. Jacob, officiating Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. E. Willmot.

The following arrangements have been made in the Oudh Police :—

Mr. B. Stainforth, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade.

Inspector Sookhnundun to be in charge of the current office duties of the District Superintendent of Police, Gonda, from the afternoon of the 29th March 1871.

In supersession of Notification No. 258, dated the 12th ultimo, the following arrangements have been made consequent on the absence on privilege leave of Major C. F. Sharpe, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, in Oudh, and with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April 1871 :—

Captain E. M. Woodcock, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade.

Mr N. A. Garstin, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Prince, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade.

Inspector Ram Narain to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Oudh Police with effect from the afternoon of the 8th April 1871 :—

Mr. R. Hamilton, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 1 t grade.

Mr. J. Burton, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade.

Mr. G. D Hodgkinson to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, in Oudh.

Mr. Robert Charles Stevenson, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, vice Mr. Duncan Scott, deceased.

The undermentioned Police Officers of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts have passed the prescribed police examination noted below :—

Mr. H. F. Colegrave, officiating District Superintendent, in Aurangabad.

Mr. E. Moffat, Officiating District Superintendent, in Maharatta.

Lieutenant J. Hill, R.E., officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is confirmed in his appointment from the 30th October 1870

Mr. W. Turnbull, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade with effect from the 1st October 1 70.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 21 of Act XV. of 1867, to extend the provisions of that Act to the town of Murwara, in the Jubbulpore District of the Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following order by the Commandant of the Central India Horse, dated the 11th May 1871, is confirmed with retrospective effect from the 13th April 1871 :—

Lieutenant J. Colledge, 1st Squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant M. G. Gerard, 2nd squadron Subaltern of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer in addition to his other duties.

Lieutenant A. H. S. Neill, Adjutant of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, will perform the duties of Staff Officer to the Force, with effect from the 5th May 1871, in addition to those of his own appointments.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Mackeson, officiating Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, availed himself on the 20th May 1871 of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 131 M, dated the 8th June 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Thornhill, officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, has been granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it

Mr. E. W. Mckeny, Commissioner of Rajshahye, to officiate as Governor General's Agent at Moorshedabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Thornhill.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R W. Lodwick, officiating Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency in Madras, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the date in September next on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. Fitzgerald is appointed to take charge of the office of Accountant General and to officiate as Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency in Madras during Mr. Lodwick's absence.

Mr. T W. Biss assumed charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hyde, R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the date subsequent to the 14th proximo on which he may avail himself of it.

In continuation of the Notification No. 1865, dated 15th March 1870, and in the exercise of the power conferred by section 25 of the Court Fees Act (VII. of 1870,) the Governor General in Council authorizes with retrospective effect, and up till the present date, but not for the future, the use in the North-Western Provinces of stamps impressed with cold steel die at the Embossing Press, Allahabad, to denote the amount of any fee chargeable under the said Act.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major-General D. M Stewart, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

With reference to the notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 1071 G., dated 20th May 1871, the services of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) W. H. Crichton, C. B., of the Madras Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Supernumerary Surgeon Thomas Travers Sheridan, of the Medical Department, is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet-Colonel, J. M. Cripps, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st class Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd January 1871.

Captain F. A. Bertie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—date of arrival at Bombay, 8th January 1871.

Captain H. M Mackenzie, of the Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class Supernumerary,—date of arrival at Bombay, 18th May 1871.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—Captain John Edwards Wynne Hovey, of the General List, Infantry,—for six months, under rule XI. of the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hyderabad Contingent.—3rd Infantry.

Captain H. F. H Shawell, Adjutant, 5th Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major J P. Pedler, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. T. Good, Wing Subaltern and officiating 2nd in Command, to be Adjutant, vice Captain M. P. Moriarty, who vacates his appointment on proceeding on furlough. but to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties until relieved by Captain H. W H. Sewell.

Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, officiating Wing Subaltern, 6th Infantry, to be Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Lieutenant F. T. Good, but to continue to officiate as Wing Subaltern, 6th Infantry, until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Punjab Frontier Force.—2nd Sikh Infantry.

Captain J. B. Slater, 2nd Wing Subaltern and officiating Wing Officer, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lieutenant W. O. Thompson, appointed Adjutant.

Lieutenant J. Burne, officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Captain J. B. Slater.

The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army :—

6th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Tahour Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Meer Willayut Hoosain, "Sirdar Bahadoor," deceased.

Jemadar Wuzeer Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Tahour Khan, promoted.

Duffadar Meer Allum Khan to be Jemadar, vice Wuzeer Khan, promoted.

The above promotions are to have effect from the 14th February 1871.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 613 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet.—To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Cornwallis Phillips, Madras Staff Corps,—12th June 1871.

To be Major.

Captain Gavin Dring Crawfurd, of the late 18th Native Infantry,—14th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Nepean Smith, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Thomas Fasken, Madras Staff Corps,—11th June 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Edward Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Moody Ryan, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel William Samuel Jones, Bombay Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel James Francis John Stevenson, Madras Staff Corps ; and Lieutenant-Colonel John Allen Wright, Bengal Staff Corps,—12th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major, James Spence Ogilvie, Major Christopher James Godby, and Major John Ruggles,—13th June 1871.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Francis Maxwell Bolton Gregson ; Major James Kemp Cooper, Major William Nembhard, Major John Beresford Smyly, Major Etienne St. George, and Major Robert Murray,—14th June 1871.

Major John Perkins,—16th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain William Siddons Young and Captain Willoughby Charles Stanley Clarke,—13th June 1871.

Captain Thomas Walter Rutherfurd and Captain William Ibby Henry Garton,—14th June 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant James Waterhouse and Lieut. Boyce Edward Gowan,—16th June 1871.

Lieutenant Hervey Ekins Ryves and Lieutenant James Hay,—11th June 1871.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) James L. N. Willis,—12th June 1871.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant John Henry Bourns, of the 77th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 44th (Sylhet) Regiment of Native Infantry,—24th January 1870.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Williams is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an overseer 2nd grade, and posted to British Burmah.

In continuation of Notification No. 161, dated 4th April 1871, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following further promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1871 :—

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. L. Gallott, Punjab.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. F. H. Storey, Punjab.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. F. B. Walker, Punjab.

Lieutenant C. E. Pridden, R.E., Punjab.

Lieutenant F. Firebrace, R.E., Central India.

Mr. G. L. Molesworth, M.I.C.E., who has been appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 6th June 1871

Mr. T. W. Webber, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, in the Central Provinces, is granted six months' leave of absence to Europe on private affairs, under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the 1st April 1871.

Mr. G. Foster, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator, 3rd grade, in those provinces, vice Mr T. W. Webber. His appointment will have effect from the 1st April 1871.

Mr. E. Dobbs is appointed a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, on probation in the Central Provinces, with effect from the date of joining his appointment, vice Mr. W F. Seale, who was permitted to resign his appointment in Public Works Department Notification No. 268 of 7th October 1870.

Lieutenant W. S. Lillingston, 11th Hussars, is appointed a Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, on the Forest Establishment, vice Mr. C. A. Dobbs, deceased, and is posted to the North-Western Provinces. His appointment will have effect from the date of joining.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST JUNE.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£3 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton.....	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d	
	Algraboline & Cotchells	£1 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
Havre.....	Cotton	£2 8s. 9d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland..	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d to £2 17s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 2500 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius.....		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	China, &c.
	Persia	Ellison	Liverpool.
	Sikh	Andrew	Galle.
	Bernard (s)	Weir	Calcutta via Narrakel.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Elizabeth Fry, Foster, to Liverpool.

Ship Evelyn, Boag, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Koina, to Persian Gulf.

Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
17	Busheer (s)	McKirdy	Moulmein, June 10.
	Arizona	Llewellyn	Aden, May 23.
	City of Mobile	Purdy	Liverpool, Nov. 11.
	Roselle	Meldrum	Liverpool, March 7.
	England	Thomas	Aden.
	Stag	Ellis	Masulipatam, June 12.
18	Bengal	Code	Melbourne, May 8.
	Cromwell	Rohleen	Boston, Feb. 1.
	Carnarvon Castle ...	Fole	London, Feb. 23

June DEPARTURE.

18 China (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June

17 Dollerah .... London.

DEPARTURE.

June

17 Victoria Bridge .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21st JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Evelyn, 2 casks sherry wine, B Merwanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Joshua, 100 barrels glassware, H N Mahomed.

City of Seringapatam, 25 hhds beer, The London, A & A Co.

Prince Oscar, 250 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe, & Co.

Millwall, 47 bales printing papers, H Clason & Co; 70 casks beer, M Cooverjee & Co; 54 cases glassware, V Taleb; 100 drums linseed oil, 25 drums turpentine, 2 cases varnish, and 3 casks paint, T Abdoolally & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 2 barrels seed beads, A C Gumpert & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 493 boxes claret, Bell. Brandenburg & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Amanda, 25 cases brandy, E de Crepelene & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 46 bales cotton, R Rampurtab.

Queen of the Lake, 15 bales cotton, C Mitha.

Compta (s), 10 cases blue stone, and 10 cases benjamin, N Gungjee ; 89 bundles horns, J Ludha & Co.

Childers, 380 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co ; 100 bales cotton, R Vussonjee

Princess Alexandra, 480 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

Eremita, 116 bales cotton, V Pranjeevandas.

Sir John Mandeval, 140 bales cotton, G Hoarjee & Co ; 145 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co ; 73 bales cotton, L Nanabhoy.

Charles Bal, 1,000 bundles galls, S Vagjee.

Mary Stenhouse, 200 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 80 bales cotton, L Ludha.

Flying Venus, 1 bag linseed, R L Southern & Co.

Persia (s), 1,400 bundles coir yarn, S S Nanrelwala ; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 50 bales wool, B Canjee ; 150 casks cocoanut oil, S Mooljee ; 50 bales cotton, K Hunsraj & Co.

Cavour, 100 bales cotton, M Hurrukchund.

Golconda (s), 5 bales wool, and 64 bales cotton, S Narayen & Co 125 bales cotton, V Vagjee ; 25 bales cotton, H Oomersy.

FOR HAVRE.

Tythonus, 400 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Persia, 9 bales cotton, K Petamber & Co ; 45 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co ; 65 bales cotton, B Girdhur.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 440 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 10 bales cotton, Kunkri r, Protwerk & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nonpareil, 10,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 88 cases mother o' pearl shells, S Mahodina.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bliss and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASPINWALL—June 18th, at Brooklands, Coonoor, the wife of J. H. Aspinwall, Esq., prematurely of a son, still-born.

KENYON—June 16th, at Pertabgurh, the wife of Mr. A. M. Kenyon, of a daughter.

NORMAN—June 14th, at Simla, the wife of Major-General H. W. Norman, of a son.

OWEN—June 19th, at No. 1, London's Building, the wife of Mr. Thos. Owen, Solicitor of a son.

QUARRY—June 14th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. F. W. Barry, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—June 16th, at 20, Lower Circular Road, South, the wife of J. A. Robertson, Esq., of a daughter.

WALSH—June 16th, at Roy Bareilly, Oudh, the wife of John William Walsh, Head Master, High School, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ECHLIN—SALMON—June 15th, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta by the Rev. H. Shea, and afterwards at St. John's Church by the Rev. Revd. Lamert, Mr John Echlin, of Rush, Dublin, to Miss LuciMary, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Edward Salmon, of Mauritius.

DEATH.

MEAKIN—June 15th, at Maal Koondah, Lilly, youngest daughter of the late Mr. M. A. Meakin, aged 3 years and 2 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871.

So much has been written lately of Venayek Dewakar, and the criminal proceedings with which he has been connected, that no doubt his name stinks in the nostrils of all our readers. There seems, however, to be such a variety of opinions as to the legal point on which the late Deputy Collector obtained his release from prison (not his acquittal), that we will try and give a brief but clear statement of the facts and the law bearing on them, without declaring any partizanship either for the accused or his accusers.

It appears that in December 1870 the District Magistrate of Khandeish reported to Government that there were grounds for believing that Mr. Venayek Dewakar had been guilty of corrupt practices in the discharge of his duties as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate. Now, in order to make Mr. Venayek Dewakar punishable under the Indian Penal Code for those said practices, it was necessary before commencing the prosecution to obtain the sanction of the Local Government (section 167 Criminal Procedure Code). That sanction was granted by the Local Government, who in so doing issued certain directions with reference to the prosecution. These directions were—1st. That the prosecution should be before Mr. Ashburner, and before no one else ; 2nd. That the prosecution should be on such charges as Mr. Campbell might be prepared to prefer against Venayek Dewakar ; 3rd. That before the commencement of proceedings the accused magistrate should be furnished with copies of the charges, and lists of the witnesses by whom they would be supported, and allowed full opportunity for the preparation of his defence.

It is allowed that the first direction was complied with, so that point requires no further consideration. Before considering the 2nd and 3rd direccions, it must be clearly understood as admitted on both sides that Government cannot direct beyond what the law directs. Such a direction would be *ultra vires*. The Local Government has no power to overrule the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Now the offence of "corrupt practices" must come under one of the sections of chapter IX. of the Indian Penal Code, which treats of "offences by or relating to public servants." Turning to chapter IX. it will be found that every offence by a public servant under that chapter is triable by the magistrate of the district. Offences under sections 161, 167, are also triable by the Court of Session, and offences under Sections 165, 166, are also triable by a subordinate magistrate of the first class ; but in all the cases the offence is punishable by the district magistrate, and Government by its Resolution most clearly showed its wish that the district magistrate should exercise the authority given to him by law, and keep the enquiry solely in his own hands. This point then being settled, it is clear that, as every one of the offences under chapter IX. is punishable with more than six months' imprisonment, the procedure to be followed by the magistrate was that contained in chapter XIV. of the Criminal Procedure Code, which treats of cases triable by a magistrate in which a warrant on complaint may issue. Section 250 of that chapter provides that when the evidence of the complainant and of the witnesses for the prosecution, and such examination of the accused person as the magistrate shall consider necessary, have been taken, the magistrate, if he find that an offence is apparently proved against the accused person, shall prepare in writing a charge against the accused person, and then the accused person is to plead to the charge. It is important to note this point, that the *charge* has no place whatever in the enquiry until the stage noted above. Another point to be noticed is that the sole person who can prepare the charge is the trying magistrate, and that it would be simply impossible and directly contrary to the direction of the law to provide an accused person with a copy of the charge before the commencement of proceedings under this chapter. It is clear then that what Government meant by "charge" in the Resolution was "complaint." There are no directions in the Criminal Procedure Code allowing an accused person to be furnished with a copy of the complaint, or with a list of witnesses who will appear in support of the complaint, so that it may fairly be argued that the direction of the Local Government to that effect was simply null and void. But no direct objection was made as to the compliance or non-compliance with the third direction in the Government Resolution, so we may pass on to consider the second direction.

Did Mr. Campbell in fact (to quote the words used by the learned Chief Justice), "select the cases upon which the proceedings should be taken?" Did he select this very case in question, in which the appeal was heard by the High Court? Mr. Macpherson is reported as having stated in his arguments, "Mr. Campbell—and that makes our case still stronger than it was before—took steps to see if he would prefer the charge, and made up his mind that he would not proceed on this charge." What authority had Mr. Macpherson for making such a statement? The fact is that the case in question was one of the cases reported on by Mr. Campbell, in which he considered there were grounds for prosecuting the Deputy. Government said, We will sanction any complaint of corrupt practices which is sanctioned by Mr. Campbell. If Mr. Campbell approves of the complaint, let the enquiry proceed. So the question is, Did Mr. Campbell in this particular case think there were grounds for the enquiry proceeding? If the answer to this question is in the negative, then the directions of the Government Resolution were clearly not followed. If the answer is in the affirmative, then—why, we leave the matter for the consideration of our readers. We have no wish to speak disrespectfully of the powers that be ; but we ask, with all due humility, if the law directs as shown above, how is it within the bounds of comprehension that the Chief Justice can have said, "Mr. Campbell should have *framed the charges*," "the charges were to be *framed* and preferred by Mr. Campbell"? If the charge or complaint was not preferred by Mr. Campbell, by whom was it preferred? Certainly not by the mamlutdar, for that gentleman was merely the vakil for the prosecution. If may be that legal objection can be taken to the fact that Mr. Campbell was not sworn as complainant in the case, though in our opinion that point also is arguable. But, as far as can be judged from the report of the case, the conviction was not quashed on that ground. If the nominee of Government did not approve of the prosecution in the case in question, then we allow that the directions of the Government sanction were not complied with, and the conviction was most rightly reversed. But, if there was the approval expressed or implied of the Government nominee, then we can only acknowledge with sorrow that the ways of the law are inscrutable.

THE Municipal Reformers have sent us to-day another letter, which is meant, we suppose, though its language is somewhat vague, to indicate their intention of dismissing the Municipal Commissioner altogether, and letting the Town Council do Mr. Crawford's work, with the assistance of a paid Secretary. Now, we do not believe that this sort of thing will do at all. Let Mr. Crawford's weaknesses be what they may, it would be impossible to find anywhere a man who has his heart more completely in his work. To supersede him by a Town Council composed of men who would devote a few hours occasionally to municipal affairs, and who would be almost entirely under the control of their paid Secretary, would be a retrograde step for which the ratepayers of the town would have no reason to be grateful. If a Town Council be substituted for the combined Bench of Justices, it ought to restrict itself to purely financial functions. What Mr. Crawford needs, and what, in our judgment, he would not be unwilling to submit to, is the advice of a small Council of intelligent and independent citizens, invested with full authority to control municipal expenditure. The Finance Committee is, in fact, the model on which the new Town Council should be formed. It is ridiculous, in a country in which there are such frequent changes, to imagine that there can be any guarantee either for good, steady, work, or for economy of administration, if the executive duties of the Municipality be confided to a body of men who can only give their leisure time to public duties. There will be no element of stability in the Municipality unless the chief executive power be kept in the hands of a paid officer who is bound to devote his whole time to municipal duties ; and we say without hesitation, that, if Government and the rate-payers were to search the Presidency round, they would not find a better man for such a post than Mr. Crawford. The amendment to Mr. Forbes's resolutions, to be proposed by Captain Pancock and seconded by Mr. H. Maxwell, indicates what change is really desirable, and goes quite far enough, we understand, to satisfy several of the gentlemen who signed the original resolutions. It differs from the resolutions chiefly in recognizing the existence of the Municipal Commissioner, and declaring that he ought to be not merely a member, but the principal member, of the Town Council. This is a reform that would preserve to the town the advantages of unity and vigour of administration, while putting a check on the Commissioner's privilege of spending money as he likes ; and it will, we think, be acceptable to the majority of the Bench, for not only are the European Justices generally favourable to some such amendment of the municipal constitution, but Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, who may be regarded as the shrewdest judge, amongst native gentlemen, of what the town requires, advocated three years ago in our own columns and those of our contemporary the creation of a Town Council framed in this very fashion.

MR. ROBERT STEWART has been appointed an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

ON Tuesday we mentioned that Mr. A. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, had been appointed to act as a member of the Bombay Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Mansfield. A Government Gazette extraordinary was published last night announcing the appointment, which also mentions that the Hon. Mr. Rogers took the oaths and his seat as member of Council on Tuesday.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will hold a levée in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday at 5 o'clock P.M. (undress).

IT is rumoured in Poona that Captain Gillespie, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, is to succeed Captain Daubeny as Director of Gymnastics.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. C. CHESNEY, Royal Engineers, has been commissioned to start on a tour to report on various Continental armies, especially the Swiss.

THE services of Major-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS M'MAHON, Bart., has been appointed to the command of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, vacant through the death of Major-General J. Douglas.

THE "Bombay Summachar" says that Gopalrao Myral, who has been appointed Dewan to H. H. Mulharao Gaekwar, will probably get a salary of Rs. 1,36,000 per year. This surely must be a joke.

CONSEQUENT upon the retirement of the Rev T. Dealtry in consequence of failing health, the office of Archdeacon of Madras has been offered to, and has been accepted by, the Rev. J. Gorton, the Senior Chaplain on the Establishment.

THE Government of India sanction the grant, as a rule, of passage money to subaltern officers proceeding to the Colonies on medical certificate under the rules of 1854 or 1868, provided that in no case it exceeds the cost of a passage to England, and that they are entitled to the latter.

THE "Pioneer" hears that Colonel Low having been compelled to leave for the Hills on medical certificate, has petitioned that his court-martial may sit at Murree. The charges against him are, it is said, numerous. We believe that he has engaged the legal services of Messrs. Reynolds and Boyle.

THE "Madras Athenæum" learns that His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and their respective staffs, together with the departments of the Government Secretariat and the Adjutant and Quartermaster General, will leave Madras for Ootacamund on the 25th of next month and make it the seat of Government for three months.

"DR. FORBES WATSON," says the "Pioneer," "is engaged in England on a new edition of his *Textile Fabrics*. It is, we hear from home, not improbable that the sketches of the various industries of India, drawn by Mr. Kipling of the School of Arts, Bombay, last cold weather, may be utilized for the illustration of this valuable work."

MAJOR DODS, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, having been absent from India for more than two years, his services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department ; and Mr. E. Wilmot, who has been officiating for Major Dods, has been confirmed in the appointment.

WITH reference to the first supplementary rule of Civil Procedure in the province of Mysore, dated the 3rd September 1869, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the town of Shimoga, in the Nuggur division, shall be added to the list of stations in the Civil Courts of which none but enrolled pleaders shall be permitted to practise.

IT appears that the Maidan at Calcutta is more prolific than our Esplanade, for we notice that the "Englishman" cautions its lady readers to examine well the fungi sold as Calcutta mushrooms, which are gathered on the Maidan. The reason for the caution is that several persons in Calcutta have been made seriously ill by eating what were not mushrooms at all, but some of those poisonous fungi that spring up with them, and are like enough to cause many a mistake of identity.

TOULMIN is full of melancholy. He has noticed that "somehow the hot and rainy seasons of the current year have become mixed up together," and the consequences is of course ruinous to the crops. "In many places," he says, "the rice crop is not yet sown, and if this wet weather continues it cannot be planted, and scarcity and famine will ensue. It is well to be forewarned, and it is a matter of history that unseasonable years like the present have in times past resulted in famine." May Toulmin prove a false prophet.

THE troops which left Abbotabad for the scene of the late Akarzaie outrages had, it

THE MUNICIPALTY.

We have been asked to publish the following letters:—

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for Bombay.

Sir,—We hereby give you notice that, in the event of the proposed Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which we had the honor of forwarding to you on the 19th instant, not being carried by the Bench of Justices, the following may be proposed at the same meeting—

Resolution No. 4.—That Government be most respectfully requested to defer the re-appointment of all officers to the Municipality in July next, 1871, until Government have made a full investigation into the administration of the Municipality since Act II. of 1865 came in force.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

J. A. Forbes, and others.

Bombay, 21st June 1871.—(2-30 P.M.)

To Messrs. J. A. Forbes, and others.

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 2-30 p.m. to-day, containing an additional Resolution to be brought forward at the General Meeting of the Bench of Justices on the 30th instant, in the event of the Resolutions Nos. 1, 2, and 3, forwarded with your letter of the 19th instant, not being carried.

The new Resolution will be duly advertised with the others in the *Government Gazette* and daily papers of to-morrow.—I have, &c.,

Leslie Crawford,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, June 21.

Amendment to Mr. Forbes's Resolution.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, 21st June 1871.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Resolution which it is my intention to propose as an amendment to the Resolutions to be proposed by Mr. J. A. Forbes at the meeting of the Bench of Justices to be held on the Friday, the 30th instant.

The amendment is seconded by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) H. F. Hancock, Capt., R. E.

Amendment.

That the proposal to vest the executive power and responsibility now vested in the Municipal Commissioner in a Town Council, assisted by a paid Secretary, is a resuscitation of the plan on which the late Board of Conservancy was constituted, is wrong in principle, and will, as experience has shown, fail in practice.

That the Bench of Justices should be maintained as heretofore; but that in order to facilitate business, the supervision and control of municipal affairs should hereafter be entrusted to a Town Council selected from the Bench of Justices and composed of not more than forty members, one half the number to be Europeans and half natives. The Chairman of the Justices to be ex-officio president of the Town Council. The members to be nominated annually; one half by Government and one half by the Bench of Justices; vacancies being filled up as they occur, by the authority by whom the original nomination was made.

That the executive duties of the Municipality should be conducted, as at present, by a Municipal Commissioner to be nominated by Government.

That the Town Council should have absolute control of the finances, including the sanction of expenditure, and that no work or proceeding involving expenditure shall be commenced or undertaken without the knowledge and consent of the Council to be given in writing.

That the Council should have power to resolve itself into committees to undertake special branches of administration, the Municipal Commissioner to be *ex officio* member of all such committees.

Mr. KNIGHT AND Mr. NARAYEN WASSOODEW.

The new number of the *Indian Economist* contains a specially truculent article directed against Mr. Narayen Wassoodew, who three weeks ago wrote a short letter, signed "Justice," to the *Bombay Gazette*, stating some facts which helped to show the absurdity of Mr. Knight's hypothesis that the land revenue of India amounts to only one-twentieth of the whole produce. Not satisfied with denouncing Mr. Narayen for his "impudent audacity" in daring to enter into controversy with the *Indian Economist*, or with talking in the old "hi-falutin" style about those 150 millions of natives whom he always keeps in reserve for an overwhelming flank attack when his main onset has failed, Mr. Knight insinuates that Mr. Narayen shirked giving him the information he asked for to assist him in criticizing the case. We publish below the answers to Mr. Knight's queries. Mr. Narayen not merely replied to all the questions put to him; but, before sending his reply, he wrote saying that, as he lived on the road between Mr. Knight's house and the Fort, the Editor would be welcome to any information he required, if he would call any morning. We shall comment in a day or two on the merits of the case; and would only express here our regret that Mr. Knight should think he does himself or his cause any good by trying to frighten opponents out of the field of controversy. Treating an adversary fairly would answer better than bullying, in the long run; but we suppose Mr. Knight cannot help it—it is his manner. We wonder if he could help laughing a little,—

Perchance, as seeing there unconsciously
Some image of himself,

—when he wrote for this month's *Economist* the following description of the Duke of Argyll's character—for, substitute the name of Robert Knight for that of the Duke, and the photograph is perfect:—"The Duke of "Argyll is a very conceited, pragmatic man, with an "implicit belief in his own 'conscientiousness,' and a "contemptuous indifference, we fear, for the opinions "of others."—Ed. *B. G.*

My dear Sir,—You offer in the *Bombay Gazette* to allow me to inspect your accounts if I wish to satisfy myself of the truth of the statements contained in your letter, signed "Justice," which appeared in the columns of that journal on the 6th instant. I will not trouble you to show me your books, but hope, after your challenge, that you will answer frankly the following questions:—

1. *When* did you purchase this land of which you write, and of *whom*; and *what price* did you pay for it?

2. What was the ruling price of grain at the time, as you say you made a mistake in your calculations?

3. Am I to understand that you have 200 tenants cultivating these 450 acres of land, with an average holding of 2¼ acres each?

4. Have you *leased* the land to them, and if so, for how many years; or are they simply tenants-at-will?

5. Have you sunk any money in improving the land since you bought it? I do not of course mean have you kept the bunds in order; but have you, for instance, built any houses upon it for the cultivators, or made roads through the property, or sunk wells in it—and if so, what has been your total outlay in this way?

6. For how many years will your possession last? or is it permanently settled at the rate of 2½ rupees per acre?

7. What is the average gross produce on similar land in the Tannah collectorate on *paddy*, and clean rice, per acre?

8. What has been the gross produce of this property year by year from the time you bought it?

9. Do the 200 ryots of whom you speak depend entirely upon the cultivation of your estate?

10. Does the land yield you a revenue from any other source besides rice cultivation?

11. How often do you yourself visit the estate?

12. Are your cultivators in debt, and if so, to whom; and do you know the rates of interest they are paying?

13. Do you ever yourself make advances to them, and if so, upon what terms?

14. Do you mean to affirm that the results of last year's cultivation fairly represent the value of the estate?

You have come forward to take part in a controversy upon the issue of which the well-being of 150 millions of your countrymen and of their descendants for all time depends; and you have told the world that "as a rule, Mr. Knight is not particular about the accuracy of his facts and figures." The question is far too important for Mr. Knight to care much about his personal reputation in connection with it; but I hope you will see the propriety of your answering fully and frankly and with *ease* the questions which your letter leads me to ask—from no impertinent curiosity—but from the overwhelming necessity there is for settling men's minds upon this controversy. You will, I hope, pardon my once more asking you to be *careful* in your answers, as I may ask you to allow me to verify them if they are not such as I apprehend they must be.—Yours obediently,

R. Knight.

Indian Economist.

Kindly give me your reply as soon as you can.

R. K.

Narayen Wassoodew, Esq.

Bombay, 17th June, 1871.

My dear Sir,—The following are my replies to your various queries, in respect of the land in the Tannah districts. If there is any additional information I can give you, I shall be only too happy to do so:—

1. I purchased the land on the 13th November 1867 from one Hemraj Morar for Rs. 12,001, besides conveyance charges and brokerage amounting to Rs. 311.

2. The price of paddy at that time was Rs. 26 per candy.

3. Yes. Most of these tenants have small tracts of land in their own besides to cultivate.

4. Yes. They are simply yearly tenants.

5. The only money I have sunk is in building a permanent stone bund to one bit of 86 acres, which cost me Rs. 1,400. I have built no houses, nor sunk any wells.

6. My position, I suppose, will last so long as I pay Government their rent regularly, the rate being about Rs. 2 per acre.

7. The average gross produce of similar land is about 6 maunds of paddy = 2½ maunds of clean rice per acre.

8. In 1868 it yielded Rs. 704; in 1870 it yielded Rs. 939.
" 1869 " " 815; " 1871—deficit " 89.

9. No. They have small holdings of their own besides.

10. No.

11. Once a month, but in the monsoon oftener.

12. Most of them are. To the Banias at Tanna and Callian. The rates of interest are 2 per cent. per month, or 24 per annum.

13. I have made no advances myself, but to one poor man with a large family. I got a friend here to advance at 12 per cent.

14. No. The results depend upon the fall of rain and the manner in which the rice fields are inundated. Sometimes the return is good, at other times there is almost a failure. A neighbour of mine who has 200 acres has been worse off than myself. This year the taxes of Government will fall entirely on him. At an average I have no hesitation in saying that we pay Government nearly a third of the gross value of the produce.

—Yours very truly, Narayan Vasudevjee.

R. Knight, Esq.

A NEW INDIAN WINE.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I read in the *Bombay Gazette* of yesterday an account of the discovery of a new indigenous wine, manufactured from the fruit of the *Syzygium Jambulanum*, or jamun tree, transcribed to your columns from the *Indian Daily News*.

Here is then a very remarkable illustration, confirmatory of the old saying, "There is nothing new under the sun."

I have had, Mr. Editor, the privilege of knowing this wine from my infancy, or at least for the last twenty-five years. Long before this, about three centuries ago, the latent virtues of this berry, heretofore unsuspected by most people, were well known to that old, eminent botanist, Dr. Garcia D'Osta, whose memory has been most unfortunately consigned to oblivion, and his admirable *Colloquior* are scarcely to be seen beyond the walls of the library of the British Museum, and those other great libraries of the Continent.

But to return to our *new* wine. In the year 1860, when an industrial exhibition was held at New Goa under the auspices of the then Governor, the late Count of Torres Novas, a specimen of this wine, among many other indigenous wines, was exhibited. I remember also having observed a bottle of this wine in the *Exposition Universelle* of Paris of 1857 in the section allotted to the products of Portugal and its colonies, and which had drawn especially my attention. I do not know, I am sure, whether it was sent from Goa or Lisbon.

About ten years ago I had an opportunity myself of trying some experiments with the juice of the berry, and manufactured a wine by a rough process learnt from an old farmer of the locality I was then residing at. But I will reserve the explanation of the process I employed, and the chemical analyses of the wine then obtained for my next letter.—I am, &c.,

21st June. J. G. C.

THE POONA BOAT CLUB.

There is to be a general meeting of the members of the Poona Boat Club, to-day, in the Gymkhana Shed, at 7 A.M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing half year, and arranging other matters of importance to the Club. The *Deccan Herald* hears that the Bombay and Poona Boat Clubs have ordered out two sister-racing boats which will be used in the principal race, which is to be this year between Bombay and Poona crews. The builders of these boats are Messrs. Searl and Sons of Lambeth, and they are expected shortly to arrive in Poona. This season's regatta is expected to be a most successful one. We hear that the Honorable A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., has generously presented a cup of £30 to be rowed for by the members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Clubs. The conditions of the race are that the boats used should be the four-oared boats belonging to the Poona Boat Club, and that the crews of the two boats should not be scratch crews, but should be made up of departmental and regimental officers. We hope the Honorable Mr. Sassoon's example will be followed by others who wish to help forward the success of the Poona Regatta of 1871.

THE POONA MURDER.

The *Deccan Herald* of yesterday has the following regarding the murder committed by Private Smith of the 83rd Regiment:—

It seems that Smith was employed by the Hon. E. F. Gifford, of the same regiment, in looking after his arms and accoutrements, and that he managed, somehow, to appropriate a Colt's revolver belonging to that officer, with which he appeared in Number 7 Barrack Room on the night of Sunday last, the 18th instant, between 9 and 10 o'clock, when all the men were in their beds, and, without the slightest warning he deliberately shot Private Evan Roberts directly through the heart, causing his instant death. He then called out to Private Carroll, who was asleep on the next cot to Roberts, "Carroll, are you awake?" but before receiving an answer he shot Carroll on the left side of his body, the bullet penetrating the lungs and lodging in the back. The bullet has been extracted, but the man is very dangerously wounded, although there are, we believe, some slight hopes of his recovery. No motive has, as yet, been discovered for this appalling crime. The prisoner has preserved a strict reticence on the subject, and, from all appearance, he is perfectly sane. It would also appear that he was quite sober at the time of his committing this awful offence, which cannot be accounted for from any evidence that has, up to the present time, been discovered. The police are endeavouring to trace the motive which induced the wretched man to make this dastardly attack upon two sleeping men, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the regiment, that the public anxiety on this point may be satisfied. That there was a motive for such a diabolical crime there can be no doubt, and it ought, at whatever hazard, to be brought to light. The surgeon of the regiment thought Carroll's case so critical, on Monday last, that Colonel Evezard went to the Regimental Hospital and took his deposition. The alleged murderer was disarmed and arrested on the spot by some of the men in the room who were awakened by the reports of the pistol shots, and he is now in the custody of the police. Smith was on the best of terms with both the men whom he shot. Moreover, Roberts was a great favourite in the regiment, being a well-educated and kind-hearted man, who employed his spare time in teaching any of the children of the regiment who chose to come to him for instruction. The whole regiment mourn his death as that of a personal friend and helper. Private Smith is a temperate man, and he has always borne a good character in the regiment. He has two good conduct badges. A military and also a civil inquest sat at the Hospital of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment on Monday last. The latter yesterday returned a verdict that the deceased Private Roberts came by his death from a pistol shot fired by the hand of Private Patrick Smith. We have not heard what verdict has been returned by the Military Court of Inquest.

The case will now be immediately placed before Colonel Evezard, with a view to the committal of the prisoner Smith to the next Sessions of the High Court on the charge of culpable homicide amounting to murder.

PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. Deccan, which sailed on Sunday:—

For Madras—Mr A. P Standly, Mr Landale, Mrs Nunnerly and infant, Miss Wilson.

For Galle—Mr L E Griffiths.

For Hongkong—Mr Edward Shearin.

For Southampton—Mr Blaine, Mr R Busher, Mrs J Peters and infant, Mrs Clifford and infant, Mr M Edwards, Mr John Rose, Mr E G Man, Captain Byron and infant, and European servant.

THE ARMS ACT.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* of Saturday that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to declare the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860 (an Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases,) as modified by Act VI. of 1866 (the Arms Act Continuance Act), to be in force throughout the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. His Excellency in Council is further pleased—(1), under the provisions of section 50, Act XXXI. of 1860, to withdraw the province of British Burmah from the operation of sections 41, 42 43, and 53, and the district of Nimar, in the Central Provinces, from the operation of section 26 of the said Act, respectively; (2), under the provisions of clause 4 of section 27, Act XXXI. of 1860, as amended by section 3, Act VI. of 1866, to exempt from the operation of sections 25 and 26 of the former Act, the following classes of persons residing in the province of Coorg: Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians; persons of the Coorg race; persons of the other races who hold land on jumma tenure, and are, consequently, liable to be called on to perform police duties; and members of the family of the late chiefs of Coorg, permitted to reside in the province, and their retainers; (3), under the provisions of the clauses and sections above cited, and of clause 8, section 24, Act XXXI. of 1860, to exempt Europeans, Americans, Eurasians, Parsees, and native Christians residing in the province of Oudh, from the operation of sections 25, 26, and 32 of the last-named Act, with the exceptions above described, Act XXXI. of 1860, as modified by Act VI. of 1866, remains in force in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah and Coorg.

THE SETTING FIRE TO THE SHIP JUVENTA.

A special Criminal Sessions was held yesterday in the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent presiding, at which Frederick Robert Pearson, a seaman belonging to the ship Juventa, was charged with having on 4th May, in the Bombay Harbour, committed mischief by setting fire to the ship Juventa, knowing it to be likely that he would thereby destroy that vessel.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was tried by a common jury.

Mr. Peter Holm, the master of the Juventa, was the first witness called. He stated that the ship arrived in harbour on 3rd May, and that on the following day it was discovered to be on fire. When the alarm was raised he was in bed but not asleep, and when he went forward the men had commenced to throw water down the fore-hatch, from which smoke was issuing. The fire was soon extinguished. Prisoner took no part whatever in putting out the fire, but said to witness, "Some person has set fire to the ship." Witness replied, "Yes, and I will give Rs. 100 to know who set fire to it." A quantity of wood, and shakings mixed with tar, was found down the fore-hatch where the fire broke out. There were 1,600 tons of coal on board.

Antone Manuel, a Spaniard, said he was a seaman on board the Juventa. A day before the ship reached Bombay while he was on watch, Pearson told him that he was going to set fire to the ship. When they came to Bombay, witness asked him why he should set fire to the ship with so many men on board, as he might harm the crew. Prisoner said, "Never mind, I am going to do it." He said he wanted to punish the crew by destroying their lives. On 4th May he saw the prisoner going down the forehold, with a light in his hand. He saw matches in his hand. He saw prisoner strike the matches and set fire to the oakum. He saw prisoner put the oakum "'tweendecks, and then take a piece of rope as long as from the elbow to the hand, dip it in the tar barrel, set fire to it, and then put it amongst the oakum. Witness was on the hatchway when he saw prisoner doing this. Prisoner then came on deck. Witness did not raise any alarm of fire. Shortly afterwards the sailmaker raised an alarm of fire, and all hands went forward to put the fire out with pumps and buckets. Prisoner was the last to come forward. The fire was nearly all out before prisoner came forward. Pearson was taken into custody by the police, and as it was said that the captain was going to have the whole crew taken to jail he (witness) on the Sunday told the captain who had set fire to the ship.

George Beverly, a seaman, gave similar evidence, and said that the prisoner had said the night before the ship came into Bombay that he had been in the black list, and should run away when he got into Bombay if he did not get his discharge, and that he would set the ship on fire. Witness saw the prisoner go below with a candle in his hand. He shortly afterwards heard the sailmaker cry out, "Fire in the fore-hold." He did not say at first what the prisoner had told him, because he was not a favourite with the crew.

The mate also said that the prisoner was discontented in the ship, had been punished, and had used expressions such as would lead him to believe that the prisoner intended to damage the ship.

His Lordship in summing up told the jury that if they believed the evidence of the two first witnesses the charge against the prisoner was conclusively proved, but if they had any reasonable doubt the prisoner must have the benefit of it.

The jury retired, and, after a short consultation, returned into Court with a verdict of "not guilty."

The accused was therefore discharged.

DISPUTE AS TO THE POSSESSION OF CERTAIN GOODS.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Judge O'Leary disposed of the case of Bhimjee Govind *vs.* Khemchund Ugerchund. The suit was to recover Rs. 1,000, being the value of one bale of piece goods, which at the instigation of the defendant was taken possession by the police and subsequently received by the defendant from Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate of Police Another case similar to the above was disposed of in the same judgment by the learned judge. The parties in the latter suit were Bhimjee Govind, the plaintiff above named, who sued Jaitachund Nemchund to recover Rs. 506-6-0, on grounds similar to those of the first case.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. B. M. Wagle, barrister-at-law, for the defendants.

His Honor, in giving decision, said—In these cases the plainti seeks to recover from the defendants the value of certain goods alleged to be wrongfully in possession of defendants and to be the property of plaintiff. The circumstances in each case are precisely the same. Two actions have been brought, and the case has been rendered cognizable by this Court, owing to the fact that the goods being claimed as theirs by the defendant in each case respectively, came into their possession under orders passed by Mr. Nana Morojee as Magistrate of Police, acting, I believe, under section 36 of Act XIII. of 1856, by which orders the goods were directed to be restored to the defendants as appearing to be the rightful owners thereof. These orders having been made on the 10th October 1870, and the present suits having been instituted within two months after that date, I presume the order of the magistrate is no bar to the present proceedings in which the plaintiff claiming to be owner of the goods sues to recover them in an action at law from the person to whom they were delivered pursuant to the said orders. The evidence in these cases has run to a very great length, but the facts appear capable of being stated in a small compass. The plaintiff describes himself as a dealer in piece goods, residing in Bombay. The defendants are substantially two persons carrying on business as piece goods merchants in Sholapore. These firms are distinct, but appear to be managed by the same agent, one Raojee Nana. As the facts in each case appear to be identically the same, it will be sufficient to speak of one case only, that of Khemchund Ugerchund. In the month of May three persons, Popat Dhurumchund, Ramchund Majon, and Naroba Khekade, came to the shop of the defendant at Sholapore; and Naroba, who is a resident of Sholapore, and is a broker by trade, introduced Popat and Ramchund as merchants from Bombay who wished to purchase goods from defendant. The defendant would appear to have been previously acquainted with Narobs, while the others were strangers to him. Certain goods were selected and the price agreed upon, and it is as to what actually passed upon the agreement as to the mode of paying for these goods that the entire controversy in this case turns. Ramchund Majon states that the goods were paid for in the ordinary way by hoondees drawn on Lukhmichund Dhurumchund of Bombay, payable eleven days after sight, and that defendant accepted the hoondees and delivered the goods, which were taken to the house of Naroba in Sholapore and thence transmitted by Khemchund's order to Bombay, consigned to the plaintiff as agent of Lukhmichund Dhurumchund. The defendant, on the other hand, states that what took place was this—That he objected to the hoondees, saying he did not know the drawee; that after some discussion Popat, Ramchund, and Naroba agreed that what they called a "Letter of Assurance" respecting the hoondees should be obtained from one Sakaram Mancharam of Bombay and delivered to defendant; and that until such letter was so received, to the satisfaction of defendant, the goods should remain at Sholapore in custody of Naroba, as the agent, it may be presumed, of the defendant. Leaving, for the moment, these two statements as they stand, what followed was this. No letter ever arrived from Sakaram Mancharam; the goods were sent to Bombay, received by plaintiff, and as he states subsequently purchased by him from Ramchund Majon, apparently through Lukhmichund Dhurumchund. The hoondees were sent to Bombay, and a very curious part of the case is this. The hoondees being payable eleven days after sight were presented to Lukhmichund on Vaisak Vud the 5th, and there is not the least doubt on the evidence both for plaintiff and defendant, that the agent of defendant who presented the hoondees demanded payment of them forthwith. Luckmichund states that he accepted the hoondees in the usual way by taking a copy in his book, and offered to pay them at due date; defendant's witness, on the other hand, states that Lukhmichund repudiated all knowledge of the hoondees or of the drawee, and told him that if defendant had parted with any goods on receipt of the hoondees he had better "take care of himself at once." Having failed to get payment of the hoondees on the day of presentation, it is an admitted fact that the defendant never presented the hoondees at due date. His agent, on the refusal of Lukhimchund to discount, or as defendant says to acknowledge, the hoondees, immediately telegraphed to Sholapore, to the effect that the hoondees were false, and defendant forthwith charged the parties before the magistrate at Sholapore with cheating. That charge was dismissed, and the defendant proceeded to Bombay, where he caused a charge to be instituted before Mr. Nana Morojee against Popat Dhurumchund, Ramchunder Majon, and Naroba Khekade for cheating; and Lukhmichund Dhurumchund, Bhimajee Govind, and Ganu Govind for abetment of cheating. After several hearings that charge was also dismissed, and the order I have already stated, as to the custody of the goods, was made by the magistrate. Such being the facts of the case, it is not, I think, necessary to go at any length into the law bearing on the subject. It is admitted that the right of the defendant to retain the goods depends upon the question whether or not he knowingly, willingly, and intentionally parted with the possession of the goods at Sholapore, in consideration of the receipt of the hoondees. If he did, he or his counsel for him does not contend that he can now retain the goods as against Ramchund the purchaser at Sholapore, or those lawfully claiming under him. His contention is that he never did so part with the possession of the goods; that the agreement was that Naroba, as his agent, should retain the goods at Sholapore until a certain condition was performed, which, it is admitted, never was performed. From the conclusion I have arrived at on the evidence in the case, it is unnecessary for me to offer any opinion as to what would now be the position of the parties if the facts were in all respects as stated by the defendant. I do not propose here to go through every point of the evidence which has induced me to believe that the condition alleged by the defendant to have been made by him as to the letter of assurance never was so made. I do not say that Ramchund never said anything about such a letter, but I only say I do not believe that the defendant's arrangement was that the goods were not to go into the possession of Ramchund until such a letter had been received. The chief ground on which I come to this conclusion is that the original charge at Sholapore was not founded, as far as I can make out, on such a state of facts. It was a charge of giving false hoondees, not of taking goods away without permission, and what appears to me still more important is that it is quite clear from the evidence of the defendant's witnesses, that defendant was perfectly well aware of the fact that the goods had left Sholapore, and yet took no steps to bring the matter before the magistrate, and that he only moved in the matter on receipt of the telegram telling him that the hoondees were false. This appears to me very strong evidence to show that the defendant had originally parted with his goods in the ordinary way on being paid by hoondees; that he was probably from the first not quite satisfied with the hoondees themselves, and on finding that the drawee did not discount them at once, his fears overcame him and he rushed into a criminal court for redress even before matters had come to that stage at which he could have instituted a civil suit. The result of this premature action on the part of the defendant is, I think, that we shall never be able to know whether the plaintiff or those connected with him meant to act honestly by the defendant or not. As things now stand, all we can say is this: granting what is contended for by the defendant—namely, that plaintiff Lukhmichund Ramchund and Popat are connected with each other—it appears that two of them went to Sholapore to purchase goods which they meant to sell in Bombay at a profit, that they probably had not money enough to pay for them, and meant to do so by bills drawn against the goods, which were to be met at maturity with funds realised by the sale or deposit of the goods themselves. This is in fact what plaintiff and Lukhmichund depose to. Whether the transaction would ultimately have turned out anything different cannot now, as I have said, be ascertained. Verdict for plaintiff in each case.

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT ON THE PARSEE MARRIAGE ACT.

An important question in reference to a clause of the Parsee Marriage Act was argued yesterday before Mr. Justice Melvill, the presiding judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, at the High Court, Original Jurisdiction Side. The matter came on in connection with a summons in the suit of Ardasir Jehangir Framjee *vs.* Awabace, his wife, which the plaintiff obtained on the 27th April 1871, calling upon the defendant to show cause why she should not be ordered immediately to return to the plaintiff, her husband, and render to him all conjugal rights, and why, in the event of her disobedience, she should not be dealt with according to law. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle, appeared to show cause against the summons. Mr Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. Faudurang Bhalibadhra, appeared in support of it.

The facts of the case are briefly these—Plaintiff having filed a plaint for the restitution of conjugal rights, which was heard before the Court in March 1869, a decree was, on the 29th of that month, passed, declaring that the defendant should return to her husband and live with him as his wife, and render to him all conjugal rights. This order the defendant did not obey on account of the cruelty practised by the husband towards her. The plaintiff applied for an execution of the decree, and an application was made to Mr. Justice Warden, the then presiding judge, who stayed all proceedings in the suit on certain terms, in order to enable the defendant to appeal against the decree. The appeal was heard before a Full Court, and they, on the 19th January 1870, confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. An application was then made for the enforcement of the decree, and on the 2nd April 1870, Mr. Justice Warden sentenced the defendant, under the provisions of section 35 of Act 15 of 1865, the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, to be committed to prison for one calendar month. The defendant underwent this sentence and was discharged. Nothing further occurred until the plaintiff took out the summons. Section 36 of the Act, above referred to, says—"If such decree (for the restitution of conjugal rights) shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or with both."

Mr. Macpherson said he appeared to shew cause against the summons of the 27th April 1871, issued in this suit, calling upon the defendant to shew cause why she should not be ordered forthwith to return to her husband, and if she refused, why she should not be dealt with according to law.

The Judge—I suppose that means according to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—The Civil Procedure Code is what we mean, and we mean to go against the defendant's person.

Mr. Macpherson—In that case the application ought to be dismissed.

The Judge—If you proceed under the Civil Procedure Code, the summons ought to be amended and should specify the relief sought.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—We certainly intended to proceed under the Civil Procedure Code.

The Judge—Then the summons ought to be amended.

The Clerk of the Court, Mr. Framjee R. Vicajee, made the amendment in the summons by striking out the words "why she should not be dealt with according to law," and substituting, "why her person should not be attached."

The Judge—Mr. Macpherson, you have now to shew cause why the decree should not be enforced, according to section 36 of Act 15 of 1865, by attaching the defendant's person.

Mr. Macpherson (after a short consultation with the attorney for defendant) said he was prepared to meet the amendment in the summons, which would not affect the current of the short argument he intended to address to the Court. The decree in the suit was passed by Mr. Justice Tucker on the 29th March 1869, and the operative part of it was that the defendant should return to her husband, should live with him as his wife, and should render to him all conjugal rights; and that the plaintiff should treat his wife, the defendant, with kindness and conjugal affection. She was ordered to do these acts, but not ordered to do so within any specified time. On the 2nd April 1870, Mr. Justice Warden sentenced defendant to a month's imprisonment. At the close of the month, the jailor, *functus officio*, his warrant having expired, discharged her; and she had ever since, with the exception of one month, been living with her father in Bombay. During the period that elapsed since her discharge, plaintiff made no demand upon her to obey the decree until she was served with the summons of the 27th April 1871, to shew cause against which the learned counsel now appeared. This was a novel application. He (Mr. Macpherson) had not been able to find any case on the point, and there were far more Parsees in Bombay than in any other part of India; nor was there any case analogous to this, so as to entitle the plaintiff to the relief he sought. The learned gentleman contended that, by virtue of the imprisonment in pursuance of the decree of the 2nd April 1870, that decree had been satisfied. He said that the particular provision under section 36 of the Parsee Marriage Act being in the nature of a penal provision, it could not be supposed that it was the intention of the Indian Legislature to give any cumulative remedy in addition to the remedy provided in section 36. He did not deny that this Court, as a Court of Record, could imprison for contempt.

The Judge—Is this a Court of Record? It was constituted by the Government of India. If it is a Court of Record, it has the power to imprison for contempt.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—It is a Court of Record in so far that it has the power to punish by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Macpherson said he would concede the Court had that power. There were provisions in the English Divorce Act and the Indian Divorce Act, which empowered the Courts, to which they are respectively applicable, to enforce their decretal orders in some particular way. But those provisions are absent in the Parsee Marriage Act; and all we have in substitution of those provisions was a section ordering, in the event of disobedience of a decree, a fine or a term of imprisonment or both. The power to imprison for contempt was, the learned counsel argued, not only in substitution of, but in limitation of, the power of attachment; and he similarly contended that such being the effect of that provision of the Parsee Marriage Act, the Court could not hold any provisions of the Civil Procedure Code to be applicable to this particular matter. It might be, or might have been, that the plaintiff had the election of enforcing his decree under section 36 of the Civil Procedure Code in the first instance, but he confidently contended that, having made the election under section 36, it was not competent to him, after section 36 had been satisfied, to resort to the Civil Procedure Code. The only provision in the Civil Procedure Code which the learned counsel could discover to be applicable to this case, was section 200. The learned counsel referred to the case of Oomed Keeka *vs.* Nagendas Nurrotumdas (Bombay High Court Reports, vol. 7, part 2, p. 122) to shew that a contract of marriage by a Hindu father is not capable of being specifically performed under section 200. Mr. Justice Bayley in that case ordered the person of the wife to be attached for disobedience; but the Appeal Court held otherwise.

The Judge—If the case comes under the Civil Procedure Code at all, it must be under section 200.

Mr. Macpherson said if the Court now held that further punishment could be inflicted on the defendant, or that the plaintiff was entitled to further relief, it would be providing a cumulative remedy which a proper construction of the section would not bear. He (Mr. Macpherson) submitted that the cause of action was now gone, and that the decree had been satisfied by the defendant's imprisonment. If the plaintiff required further relief, it was open to him to come with a suit *de novo*, which the defendant would be prepared to meet by putting in bar the punishment she has already suffered. Firstly, then, the learned counsel would submit that no further relief was now open to the plaintiff, because it would be a cumulative remedy; and secondly, that he, having elected in the first instance to proceed under section 36 of the Parsee Marriage Act, could not now resort to the Civil Procedure Code. With regard to the construction of the section, the Court must look to the intention of the Legislature, which was to punish in such cases by mulcting the party in damages. It was absurd, after the decree had been satisfied, for the plaintiff to come in now and seek relief under section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code. In no case could he be held entitled to the relief provided in the Civil Procedure Code otherwise than in the first instance. Now, however, the contempt had been purged, and the decree had been satisfied by the defendant's imprisonment just as much as if she had obeyed it. If His Lordship looked at section 50, he would find that, if the Court had merely fined the defendant, and if she had not sufficient property, she would, in default, have been liable to six months' imprisonment at most. Then, the learned counsel would rely upon his argument that there was no cumulative remedy in addition to the punishment of imprisonment. Moreover, plaintiff was not entitled to any further relief, because he had done nothing for a period of one year, during which he remained passive. The learned counsel here referred to the case of Cherry *vs.* Cherry (29 L. J., p. 141,) in which the plaintiff invited his wife to return to him under a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights, and in which certain time was allowed before proceedings were taken. Here, there was no invitation or notice, before proceedings were taken, to obey the decree. Mr. Macpherson submitted that the Court was not in a position now to sentence defendant to imprisonment, because plaintiff had already elected to proceed under section 36 of the Parsee Act, and he trusted that His Lordship would not take it upon himself to import into the Act anything in the shape of a cumulative remedy. It was a reasonable construction of section 40 of the Act, that it was intended to apply only to orders and decrees in regard to which there is no special provision in the Act itself. He thought his learned friend would be unable to produce not only a precedent, but any case in point for a cumulative remedy. The summons was extremely vague, and he (Mr. Macpherson) had not, therefore, come properly prepared to argue.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, in reply, said he did not think his learned friend was at all serious when he st ted he did not properly understand the summons, and the authorities with which he came prepared, furnished conclusive proof that he must have studied the case. Although the learned Serjeant admitted that there was no precedent, he said there were many analogous cases to show that punishment was inflicted for contempt, irrespective of any effect upon the judgment of the Court; so in this case, if the defendant was sent to prison for contempt of Court, she would not be entitled to a discharge on giving up her property. First of all, there was a decree, and the fruits of that decree could never be obtained unless the decree was satisfied. In the case of Ardasir Cursetjee, which was first heard on the Ecclesiastical side of the late Supreme Court, Sir Erskine Perry ruled that the Ecclesiastical law of England was applicable to Parsees in suits for the restitution of conjugal rights. The Privy Council, on appeal, upset the decision and held that the Ecclesiastical law was not applicable, but that the Court had jurisdiction to hear such suits on its civil side.

The Judge—The case of Ardasir Cursetjee was different.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said there was considerable doubt felt in England, and some doubt was felt still, whether the restitution of conjugal rights could be specifically enforced. The English law treated such cases as cases of contempt. It was almost precisely in the same words here in section 40, and the same remedy was available here as was adopted by the Court of Chancery. The intention of the Indian Legislature was to effect the same purpose, and to enforce the decrees here in the same way. His learned friend said the decree has been satisfied by defendant's imprisonment, and that the plaintiff could only proceed now *de novo*. He had spoken of cumulative and concurrent remedies. The remedy that was asked for was neither one nor the other; it was merely a collateral remedy that was sought. He (the learned Serjeant) had yet to learn that a Court's decree was satisfied by mere imprisonment for contempt of the decree. Now, what was the decree in this suit? That defendant shall return to her husband and render to him all conjugal rights. Without further taking up the Court's time, the learned Serjeant referred to 9 and 10 Vic, ch. 95, and came to a class of analogous cases, in order to shew that imprisonment did in no way extinguish the remedy upon the judgment. In *re* Boyce (2 E. and B., p. 521,) there were three commitments for contempt, two for forty days each, and one for seven days, without in any way affecting the judgment. The same arguments were employed in that case as were used by the defendant's counsel; and yet the judgment was held to be unsatisfied. It was remarked that every day that the defendant in this case remained away from her husband, she was committing a fresh contempt. In the case of Davis *vs.* Fletcher (same volume, p. 271) it was also held that imprisonment for contempt had no effect upon the Court's judgment. These two cases were conclusive upon the point. The learned Serjeant then read and commented upon sections 103 and 110 of 9 and 10 Vic., chapter 95, and contended that imprisonment for contempt could not operate in satisfaction of a decree. In the case of Mussoomut Imam *vs.* Mahomed Mujidoola (4 Agra Reports, p. 588,) which was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights, Morgan and Ross, JJ., ruled that the proper form of the decree was a direction to the wife to return to her husband, which direction, in the event of disobedience, might be enforced as provided in section 200 of the Civil Procedure Code. The case of Moonshee Buzloor Rahim *vs.* Shumsoonnissa Begum (8 W. R., Privy Council, p. 13) and the case of Chotun Beebee *vs.* Amirchund (6 W. R., Civil Rulings, p. 105) were also cited. It was clearly held in all those cases that the Courts have jurisdiction to entertain such suits, not as Ecclesiastical but as Civil Courts. When cases of this kind arose, it was impossible to find exact precedents, and it became necessary to resort to analogous cases. It had been held in the cases refered to, that, notwithstanding imprisonment for contempt, the decree remained unextinguished; and that the imprisonment was simply a penalty for contempt of Court. The same ruling was upheld in the celebrated case of Swan *vs.* Dakins (10 Q. B., p. 87.) The remedy that the

A PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

The following petition from the Association in favour of measures for the further development of the dormant resources of British India was presented to the House of Commons, April 27th, by Sir Thomas Bazley, Bart., M.P.:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The [illegible] the Cotton Supply Association.

[illegible] Association was established in the year 1857, for the purpose of promoting the cultivation of cotton in countries where the climate and soil were favourable for it. At that period the cotton trade was almost entirely dependent upon the slave-grown cotton of America for three-fourths of its supply, and from this cause during the civil war in that country the sufferings of the cotton operatives were greatly aggravated. That your petitioners in the prosecution of their work have from the first and continuously directed special attention to India.

2. That when your petitioners began their labours the agricultural operations of India and the means of transport were extremely defective; the ryots were oppressed with debt, without enterprise or the means of improvement; the cotton produced was of the most inferior description, and sent forward in so adulterated a condition as to meet with no favour except in times of scarcity. That through the exertions of your petitioners, and the prevalence of high prices, the growth of cotton in India has so far increased, that whereas the quantity imported into England in 1858, 1859, and 1860—the three years preceding the American war—only averaged 477,804 bales annually, the imports in each of the last three years have amounted to an average of 1,337,315 bales; whilst in quality and condition there has been considerable improvement. The great benefit which India has derived from this trade is shown by the fact, that whereas the average value of the cotton imported from that country during each of the eight years immediately preceding the American war did not exceed *three and a half million sterling*, the average amount annually paid to India during the last eight years is about *twenty-three million sterling*, being during that period an aggregate increase in the value of this trade of upwards of *one hundred and fifty millions sterling*.

3. That your petitioners at the commencement of their efforts submitted a proposal to the East India Company and the Government, to establish a Board of Works in each presidency for the purpose of providing roads, bridges, piers, harbours, canals, and means of irrigation, which were then most urgently needed to encourage the production and to facilitate the transport of the produce of the soil; and that subsequently these and other measures, including the construction of railways, the establishment of model farms, the appointment of cotton commissioners in the several presidencies, and the employment of skilled gardeners, were repeatedly pressed upon the attention of Government, in the hope that before America could regain the ascendency as a cotton-producing country, India might be enabled to secure the permanent possession of so important and valuable a trade.

4. That your petitioners, whilst gladly acknowledging the great benefits resulting from the recent efforts which have been made, especially from the establishment of model farms and the introduction of skilled gardeners, have nevertheless often had to deplore the difficulty and delay experienced in obtaining the adoption of measures calculated to promote agricultural improvements, by means of which India might now be better prepared to encounter competition with America in her vigorous efforts to regain the ascendency in the cotton markets of Europe.

5. That your petitioners are, therefore, deeply anxious that measures of proved utility should be carried out to the fullest extent without further delay, and especially that simple and ready means of irrigation should be provided, by the restoration of old tanks, by encouraging local efforts to raise money for this object, as well as other improvements, to be supplemented by Government grants, and by all other practicable methods. They have reason to fear that these have been neglected, even at the risk of producing famine in some cases, for the sake of large and costly schemes, requiring much time and money for their completion. The urgent necessity for facilities of irrigation to increase the fertility of the soil and to secure larger crops of grain and other products has been repeatedly demonstrated.

6. That your petitioners have been much disappointed that a Department of Agriculture in each presidency, so often advocated both in India and at home, has not yet been organised and brought into operation. Under the direction of such a department the use of improved implements of agriculture would be promoted, and a higher and more careful cultivation of the soil would be stimulated—a result not only beneficial to the increased production of cotton, but of all agricultural products, thereby elevating the social condition of the ryot and increasing his ability to contribute to the taxation of the country.

7. That your petitioners deeply regret the continued absence from the Indian Council of the representatives of trade and commerce, and they are still of opinion that those great interests will never be adequately heard for until individuals practically acquainted with them shall become members of the Board entrusted with the administration of Indian affairs.

8. Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray your Honourable House to take such steps as may be deemed expedient for the speedy establishment, in each presidency in India, of a Board of Works, to act in connection with local measures recently authorised, for the formation of a Department of Agriculture, and for the introduction of commercial representatives into the Indian Council. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed for and on behalf of the Cotton Supply Association,

JOHN CHEETHAM, President.
EDMD. ASHWORTH, Vice-President.
ISAAC WATTS, Secretary.

Manchester, April 26th, 1871.

GOVERNMENT, LONDON, AND THE COUNTRY.

(*Scotsman*, May 20.)

That something like dissatisfaction with the Gladstone Government has lately grown up, is too obvious to be denied, however hard it may be to understand. That feeling has lately been obtaining abundant and formidable expression both in and out of Parliament, both by speech and vote. But it is important to observe, that, as can be seen without looking very close, this dissatisfaction is not general, but local. It exists in high places; but as a rule it does not exist in humbler places, which are immensely more numerous. It is Metropolitan, not National. It is in Parliament, not amongst the people. It would be strange indeed if there were popular dissatisfaction with a Government which, during the last two sessions, has, by great and bold measures, more than redeemed its promises, and brought vast questions to settlement; which has within these few months carried us through a European crisis of immense difficulty and danger, without injury and without dishonour; and which has this session given such ample evidence of knowing that much work yet remains to be done, and of its ability and determination to do it. The one great error and offence, Mr. Forster's Education Bill, unhappily did not give anything like the due amount of dissatisfaction, and, again unhappily, seems to be at this moment both forgotten and forgiven. But there is no reason to seek explanations of a result that has not arisen; throughout the country, there is nothing that can be called dissatisfaction. It is almost all in London, and especially in Westminster. It is essentially local in its existence, and may be fairly assumed to be local also in its causes.

When it is seen that those to whom they are dearest, it seems nearest are not those to whom they are dearest, it seems pretty clear that there is a personal element at work. It might seem to follow that the personal element working to such ends must be sought in some defects of Ministers in their personal capacities. It may be so; but it is not necessarily so, for we must not forget that personal excellences and virtues may, in some circumstances and to some people, be more offensive than personal defects, or even vices. Lord Palmerston had a power of pleasing both friend and foe, which is not given to all men, and, as would seem, is especially not given to, though it is expected from, the men who are his official successors. In Parliament at least, foes were forbearing, and friends forgiving or almost indifferent, with Palmerston, whilst with Gladstone, foes grow furious, and friends fidgety and captious. The differences in the moral nature and personal demeanour of the two men may make this a thing not to be much wondered at, and there is no doubt that it would be better for us all if Mr. Gladstone could make men and things as smooth as Lord Palmerston used to do. But, without exactly saying that a considerable portion of Lord Palmerston's popularity was imputable to what might be called his defects as a politician, and without denying that some of Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary unpopularity may arise from some defects as a man, and especially as "man of society," we must not overlook the probability that the main cause of Mr. Gladstone's giving some dissatisfaction within Parliament may be that he seeks too fervently to give satisfaction without it. Earnest and able men are very apt to be somewhat lacking in patience and in tact; and if they happen to be rather more in earnest than most of the men with whom they have more immediately to deal, they are pretty certain to displease and irritate. In this way, statesmen and party leaders may become unpopular among those of their supporters with whom they come into closest contact, and yet their offence may have only this extent, that they are earnest to do their best for their principles, purposes, and promises.

But, it will be said, the dissatisfaction is not merely in Parliament—look at the tone of London, and especially of the London press. Well, London to a very great extent takes its tone from Parliament, and Parliament its tone from London; and the London press seems of late to have become incapable of doing anything more than echoing day by day the sounds, changing and contradictory though they may be, that are nearest to its ear. London in truth is one of the most provincial places in the Three Kingdoms, and takes the least broad view of public affairs and public men. London, in the sense in which it is spoken of politically, means little more than the talk of club coteries, a large proportion of the members of which import more of personal feeling and self-interest into their politics than the members of coteries anywhere else. They forget great objects in small piques. They forget national questions in personal interests. At present, they forget the difficulty of constructing a party or a Government in the present House of Commons. London has done a great deal of this sort of work in politics of late years, and has not done much else. Twice, if not thrice, it was what may be called the London sentiment that upset Liberal Governments and divided the Liberal party, and forced on dissolutions through which the country administered correction, and, so to speak, restored order. Doing much of this sort of mischief, this London has done comparatively little service. Her help in the cause of Free Trade was late and small; and it would be difficult to name the great question on which she can be said to have led the way or done the work. It used to be said that Paris was France, and, though the Paris so spoken of was proportionally a much greater thing than the London now spoken of, that reign had to be brought to an end. London never was, is not now, and never ought to be, the United Kingdom. The country has put political affairs and parties on their present basis, and virtually entrusted the control to those who now exercise it; and it will not consent to see its work undone by individual malcontents and London talk.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

The German Federal Council proposes to deal with the French indemnity in the following manner:—240,000,000 thalers are to be appropriated to the military pensions fund, in accordance with the pensions law just passed in Parliament. The next 40,000,000 are to found a war treasure out of which to cover preliminary expenses in the event of future wars. The advantages of having the money ready as soon as war is declared proved of great value last summer, but it may be questioned whether the loss of specie to the commerce of the country and of interest to the Exchequer, and the disadvantage of placing so much money under the absolute control of the Crown, are not worthy of more consideration. The same objection attaches to the next item, providing a fund for the current expenses of the Imperial chancellery. In the fourth places the owners of captured vessels and cargoes will be compensated according to rules specially laid down by the Council. Cities and villages damaged by bombardment, cannonade, &c., from French or German cannon are likewise to receive compensation. Some of these claims have been already awarded, and, it is said, even partly paid. Strasburg will receive 50,000,000 francs; Schlettstadt, 2,500,000; Breisach, 1,300,000; and Thionville, 3,000,000 francs. Sixthly, there will be the services rendered by Germans and Alsato-Lotharingians to the German army to reward, such as provisions delivered, horses and waggons impressed, &c. The next item is the repair and enlargement of the fortresses of Alsato-Lotharingia, which are to be made almost impregnable. A sum of 7,000,000 francs has been allotted to the assistance of expelled Germans—compensation it cannot be called, for the losses are far heavier. A considerable amount will remain over, the sum to be thus dealt with comprising not only the five milliards but interest on three-fifths of that sum, the Paris contribution of 200,000,000 francs, and all the taxes and contributions levied in France and not appropriated to military purposes. The latter were originally to have been included in the five milliards. They will now be distributed among the German States, each State receiving in the proportion of the number of men and horses supplied to the common army.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TRAMWAYS.

(*Times*, May 26.)

While there is yet time it may be hoped the subject of metropolitan tramways will receive a more searching and mature consideration than Englishmen are in the habit of giving to speculations of the character. Usually in this country we find ourselves entangled in troublesome engagements before their effects have been well understood, and it is probable, indeed, on the present occasion that nothing short of our experience in the case of railways would have induced us to bestow on a kindred question as much thought as has been given already. There is, however, a preliminary question of the utmost importance now before us. It is certainly necessary to inquire whether, if tramways are to be made in London, they should be intrusted to public bodies or left to private enterprise, and whether a comprehensive system should not be devised, instead of a dozen broken and disconnected schemes. But before all this there is an inquiry to be made into the probable operation of such inventions in a case like our own. Nothing like the great thoroughfares of London can be seen in any other city. No experience drawn from New York or any other capital will apply to certain streets of this metropolis. It may be true that, so far as we know, experience is in favour of the system, but, though something will be gained, it appears to us that something must be inevitably lost, and we feel no sufficient assurance as to the ultimate balance of the account.

Some months ago we placed before our readers what we are still disposed to regard as a correct view of the question. Tramways will provide the public with omnibuses of an improved description. The carriages will be more commodious, the journey more smoothly made, and the whole traffic more satisfactorily conducted. We can very well believe what is sometimes asserted, that nobody who has once travelled in a good tramway carriage will ever like to be passenger by an ordinary omnibus again; and if locomotion were the only business of life, and omnibuses the only vehicles employed for locomotion, the question might, perhaps, be at an end. The facts, however, are otherwise, and just in the same proportion the question becomes doubtful. Notwithstanding what has been alleged on the point, we are strongly of opinion that to introduce a tramway into a great London thoroughfare would be to give the new vehicles a complete monopoly of the traffic. We should get better omnibuses at the expense of all other methods of conveyance, and not only that, but, as we apprehend, the whole character of the street itself would be affected. If a tramway ran from Northumberland House, the Strand would become a mere channel of communication—an open cutting for the use of the line. It is now a resort of trade, business, and display. Its shops are some of the best and most interesting in the world, but who would stop to look at them when hurried along towards a fixed terminus? As far as regards the mere getting from one point to another, no doubt things would be improved, perhaps, to such an extent that private carriages would no longer be much in use. It would be great gain, there is no denying, to get a comfortable conveyance in place of the hackney carriages now in use; but all such carriages would probably be worse than they are now. In short, we should come to this, that for the sake of a punctual, well fitted, and convenient omnibus we should be placing all other means of locomotion at a great disadvantage, and destroying the character of our most frequented streets.

That, as it appears to us, is an aspect of the question which should be carefully viewed. We dare say a tramway from Charing-cross to the Bank would be found to pay; indeed, it seems from the reports of the Board of Trade that the prospective profits of the new lines are already objects of contention. But will it, on the whole, be expedient to make such a sacrifice for the sake of one more addition to the existing means of locomotion? We have already shown our national disposition on this point by unsparing concessions. Railway bridges deform our streets, railway tunnels undermine our buildings and shake our houses to their foundations. For the sake of getting from one place to another in five minutes less time than formerly we give whatever is asked, and now we have steam underground, as well as steam on the river, besides a cab service which is ubiquitous. Must we at last give up our streets themselves in order to bring their two ends rather nearer to each other? It is all very well to say that people will continue to buy what they want whether they travel by tramways or not. Ask any tradesman in Bond-street or Piccadilly what he would expect to follow if the traffic of those two thoroughfares were monopolized by tramways. We fancy there is some misgiving on the point already, for we observe that one of the arguments in behalf of public undertakings as against private enterprise is that the former plan would give us greater facilities for retracing our steps in case of need.

In suburban and country districts, in thinly-peopled places where a railway would never pay, and yet better communications are needed, a tramway would be of infinite service; in fact, railways might be advantageously fed by tramways in most parts of England. But in those cases, while there is much to be gained on one hand, there is nothing to be lost on the other; whereas in London the loss would be considerable. It is no light matter to substitute one novel species of conveyance for half-a-dozen others, and that we cannot but think would be the result in the case before us. The police reports are upon the whole favourable to the invention, though not uniformly so; but, as we have already observed, there is no real experience to guide us. We cannot argue from Whitechapel or Lambeth to Piccadilly or Cheapside. It is possible that by certain arrangements of rails the danger to ordinary carriages might be much reduced, if not removed. Mechanical ingenuity knows no limits, and that obstacle, serious as it has hitherto proved, might be perhaps surmounted. We think more, however, of the effects on the street itself than on the mere roadway. We do not know what the Strand would become, and the Strand is of too much importance to be put in peril without inquiry.

The case of railways is not really parallel. Whatever was urged against them, it was impossible to deny that they promised an immeasurable advantage to the public. To travel forty miles in one hour instead of five, in a commodious carriage instead of on the roof of a coach, and all for two-pence a mile or thereabouts, was a piece of progress which nobody could dispute. But in this instance the prospect offers no such conditions. Tramway fares will, perhaps, be little cheaper than omnibus fares; at any rate, the margin for saving can hardly be considerable, nor can the gain in speed be much more so. That there will be gain in convenience we freely admit, but it will be limited to the single class of omnibus travellers, and attended with more or less disadvantage to all others. Probably the class of omnibus travellers will be greatly increased, both from the enhanced attractions of the new vehicles and the impediments in the way of cabs and carriages. We have said, indeed, that the result would be practically the establishment of a monopoly in favour of this one mode of locomotion, and, as monopolies are always dangerous, we think the prospect should be carefully examined while time is still allowed us. What would, in all probability, be the effect upon general traffic and ordinary street business of a tramway running through any of our principal thoroughfares? That is the question which, by way of preamble, should receive due consideration. When it has been decided, as far as reasonable forecast will admit of the decision, the commercial and financial points can be considered also. It requires, indeed, no argument to prove that the errors committed in railway legislation should be avoided now, and that, if tramways are to be introduced, they should be introduced on a system calculated to do as much good and as little harm as possible. We do not want to see rival companies at war in our very streets, and discussing public claims in the prosecution of their private quarrels; nor do we, on the other hand, desire to see shareholders ruined and resources wasted in sheer extravagance of competition. If the thing must be done, let it be done rationally and by judicious organization [illegible] all, let the limits of its application be measured.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

The history of nations has no more astonishing financial record than that which the Treasury at Washington has been able to issue on the 1st of May. Only to think of coming out of a stupendous war, prosecuted under financial difficulties which treason at home and widespread distrust abroad constantly aggravated to the last hour of wicked rebellion, with a debt of $2,755,000,000, and of reducing it in six years, of peace to be sure, but not altogether free from domestic trouble, $505,000,000, and lessening the burden of annual interest in the same time $88,000,000 per annum! Great Britain came out of her great wars in 1815, and after taking five or six years to settle up its accounts, found herself with a Public Debt of over four thousand millions of dollars, say 800,000,000*l.* sterling, which immense total in the intervening half a century, 1820 to 1871, has scarcely been perceptibly reduced.—*New York Times.*

THE INTELLECTUAL CONDITION OF OXFORD.

(*Spectator*, May 13.)

The evidence taken by the Select Committee of the House of Lords on University Tests is much more interesting in relation to Oxford than in relation to Cambridge. The Oxford witnesses called were men who had devoted their minds chiefly to the philosophical basis of religious belief, and who represented the various schools of thought in relation to that subject, —men like Dr. Liddon and Dean Mansel and Professor Jowett,—while in Cambridge the witnesses called were rather men of eminence in exact science. Moreover, as one of the witnesses explicitly stated, "as a matter of fact the great movements of opinion have arisen in Oxford, not in Canbridge," and that alone made the evidence concerning the state of the religious mind of Oxford more interesting. At all events, anyone who reads the very instructive and in many respects even amusing evidence published, will find all his thoughts centred in Oxford, and trying to understand at what expense it has been that Oxford has succeeded on the whole so much better than Cambridge in imparting the true air of culture to the minds most thoroughly imbued with her characteristic influences. But this will not be the only point of interest to the reader of this remarkable evidence. He will have a very good opportunity also of observing the curiously opposite views which the most sincere and eminent men form of the very same class of facts,—of observing how Professor Jowett's experience of Oxford undergraduates contradicts Dean Mansel's, how Dr. Liddon's experience of them contradicts Professor Jowett's, and how Mr. Appleton and Mr. Ince have formed impressions of the Oxford students quite different from those of Mr. Roundell. Further, the evidence shows how extraordinarily different is the view formed of the value of "tests" by men who would naturally use the language of the tests to express their own convictions, from that taken by those who would not. On the whole, the impartial reader will draw a general inference of this kind,—that in Oxford of late years there has not been any predominant philosophical thinker, while there has been a very deep and cultivated curiosity as to the roots of knowledge; that the various tutors have been a good deal engaged in pulling up thought by the roots to examine its morphological structure, and have not succeeded very well in getting those roots to grow again with the old vitality after being replanted; that there is a good deal of tendency on one side to exaggerate the negative results of this process, and a good deal on the other side to underrate the negative character of these results; but that, taking it all in all, the honour school of philosophy and science has had a really unsettling effect on the minds of the young men who have attained the highest distinction in it, an effect of a kind to render them doubtful rather as to the capacity of man for religious knowledge at all, than as to the truth or falsehood of specific religious theses; and that the religious test applied on occasion of their taking a fellowship or assuming their Master's degree has been, and is, ineffectual, rather because it does not touch their actual state of mind at all, than because it asks for more belief than they have got. How men like Lord Salisbury and his colleagues,—men, too, who seem to know pretty intimately the leading philosophical writers of the day, and writers on the negative no less than the positive side,—after hearing all this evidence, have contrived to persuade themselves, or a majority of themselves, that a demand from teachers a pledge never to teach anything contrary to the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, would be any safeguard against scepticism in the University, we cannot really understand at all. It seems to us like the action of men who, having convinced themselves that whatever danger of destruction there is for them arises from the trembling of the earth beneath their feet, immediately resolve to pledge one another not to risk the vibration of the wind in their tree tops, and accordingly set sentries at the foot of all the trees while the ground is quaking about the roots. Having heard from various sources that the great danger of Oxford is a tendency to unsettlement as to man's capacity for knowing anything certainly at all of what is called higher truth, they try to meet that danger by proposing to prohibit the questioning of the divine authority of the Scriptures. Having learned that there is danger of the foundering of the ship, they decide on taking a guarantee from the captain that he will never cut away the mast.

The witness who produced the great sensation of the Committee was Mr. C. Appleton, a Fellow of St John's College, Oxford, who declared that the final-honours school in Oxford now requires the study of modern philosophy, "which might, and which does, as I think, materially undermine all existing beliefs. I think it is quite impossible for any man to throw himself into the system of educational for the final classical school at Oxford at the present time. . . . really to assimilate it, I mean, not only to study it *ab extra*, without having the whole edifice of belief shaken to the very foundation. At the same time, the agencies which are brought to bear upon him, the philosophical ideas and modes of criticism, not only destroy, but ultimately reconstruct belief, and what I should say with regard to tests is this,—that the test intervenes with a definite proposition which a man has to subscribe, just at the time when he is beginning to construct the edifice of belief naturally out of the ruins which had been undermined." This statement was most thrilling to the Committee, and every subsequent witness was examined in relation to it. Dean Mansel did not believe in the "reconstruction," though he gave considerable support to the evidence as to the destruction. Dr. Liddon believed in the destruction, but thought it a result of the overcrowding of the attention of the student, and of not having him or his tutors elbow-room for more than a superficial survey of the fundamental difficulties. Professor Jowett, the Master of Balliol, did not believe that the destructive influence attributed to the philosophical investigations of the Final School was widely spread or general at all; but then it must be remembered that that vague condition of confluent doubts and beliefs which the two last named witnesses would call a state of unbelief, Professor Jowett would regard as a state of belief as good as it is granted to the thought of man to attain to. On the whole, we may say that those witnesses who believed in very definite and orthodox creeds were quite satisfied that the philosophical methods of Oxford undermine belief, while those who believed only in indefinite and undogmatic intellectual tendencies, were equally unsatisfied. We may sum up the result so as to make all the witnesses tell nearly the same tale, thus;—clear and well-defined denial of religious truth is but a rare result of the highest Oxford discipline; clear and well-defined adherence to orthodox dogma is a still rare result of that discipline, if a *possible* result of it (though of course such orthodoxy may be combined with it, without following from it); a hazy and wavering state of mind as to the ultimate truths, is a very common result of it, though how that is to be regarded,—whether as futile or deadly, depends on the intellectual and spiritual character of the witness himself.

So much as to the general tendency of the system. As to the mode by which it is arrived at, there seems no doubt that it may be said to be produced by a good deal of study of the *history* of philosophy, and a vigilant observation of the various schools of philosophical speculation,—without relation to any general landmarks of philosophical truth. Professor Jowett especially approves of the great extension of this studyof the history of philosophy,—*i.e.*, of the mastery of modern systems with a view rather of giving vivid illustration to the ancient systems than of any criticism of their truth, but he does not seem to observe that this mode of approaching philosophical study is almost sure to produce a sort of intellectual vertigo in the mind of a student who has not yet obtained any sure notes, however simple, of philosophical truth. We are told that Plato, Aristotle, Bacon, Locke, Butler, Hume, Hamilton, and Mill, with dashes of Bentham, Mansel and Herbert Spencer, are the philosophical authors chiefly studied now at Oxford, of whom probably only Hamilton and Mansel, are likely to compete with Mill and Herbert Spencer for a real hold of the student's imagination. Oxford itself has evidently produced scarcely no original mind in this department of thought, and consequently the whole effort of the tutors seems to have been in the direction of philosophical exposition, rather than in that of final criticism. How is it possible the roots of the pupil's belief should not be shaken? He learns perhaps from Mill that the idea of "Cause" is merely the belief in invariable and necessary antecedent. He learns from Spencer that intellectual instincts are probably modifications of nervous tendencies inherited from a high ancestry of human or even animal organization. He learns from Hamilton and Kant that our highest nature is rooted in contradictions; and from Mansel that revelation is a voice proceeding out of the Unknown and Unknowable, which yet we are bound to obey. How is it possible that such a medley of paradoxes should not shake his belief in the attainability of truth, and render his intellect something like wax in the hand of the most powerful moral influence to which he may be subjected?

Culture is the refinement which comes of the habit of discriminating finely the various shades of thought or beauty. It is constantly acquired, and seems to be acquired at Oxford, without much progress towards the erection of any clear standard of either thought or beauty. You can learn all the distinctions between Plato and Aristotle, between Kant and Hamilton, between Hartley and Bain, without ever coming near to make up your mind which of these writers has most of truth in him, or whether any of them has any. You may treat them as a botanist treats his tribes of plants, for the purpose of classification rather than for that of discovery. And this seems to us to have been the great defect of the recent Oxford philosophy. It has been refined history, not eager investigation. Its leading minds have been, like Professor Jowett's, disposed to cull something from all, and to apply strict measures of Truth to none. The practice has its defects, though it is a very fine intrument of mere culture. But whatever its defects, any suggestion much more irrelevant than the proposal to find a remedy for those defects by proposing to the teacher to pledge himself not to teach anything contrary to the divine authority of Holy Scripture, we cannot even imagine. The walls have fallen down at the blast of Joshua's trumpet, and you think to give him a solemn pledge not to *batter* them down! It is the statesmanship of modern orthodoxy.

A CLERGYMAN IN PARIS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "SPECTATOR."]

I am told that the British public pretty generally believes that Paris has been under a reign of terror; that the Commune and their supporters are godless anarchists; that they make war on property; that their "requisitions" simply mean pillage; that they thrust into prison anyone who has an opinion of his own; that they go round seizing men of all ages, forcing them into the ranks, hurrying them outside the enceinte, and then ostentatiously looking the gates against them, to show that all return is cut off. I am taught, too, that drunkenness is the order of the day,—the Versailles papers go further, and add that the guard-houses have become mere brothels; that every corporal has gold lace enough about him to rig out a General's Staff; that the women (except the ménads and the cautinières) are all against the movement, and help their husbands and sons and sweethearts to hide or to escape; that the poverty and distress are dreadful, and that while the Commune lives luxuriously and has its banquets *à la régence*, the houseless refugees from Neuilly are left to starve about the streets; that all the churches are shut up and all the priests and sisters in prison; that Paris is dirty, and that the public buildings are all closed or seized for purposes of defence; that the barricades are just strong enough to be a nuisance and an impediment to traffic, and that the moment the Versailles troops get inside the fortifications, the immense majority will turn on the little knot of desperadoes (mostly foreigners) who have been terrifying Paris into concealing her true wishes.

Now each of these allegations, so far as I have seen, is simply untrue. So far from Paris being under a reign of terror, the great fault found with the Commune, not by "the knot of desperadoes," but by the rank and file of the National Guard, and also by the most intelligent on-lookers, has been that they are not strict enough. Paris has reason enough to dread a military dictator, and the Commune have hitherto managed most remarkably to keep their Generals from attempting anything like a *coup*; but everybody says they have done it at the expense of promptitude and decision. The other day, one Captain Gentil refused to obey orders; he was wounded by the men sent to arrest him; but, instead of shooting him on the spot, the authorities packed him off on sick leave to his home at Nevers. This is why Rossel resigned, following therein the advice of Père Duchêne, who (with great good sense under his coating of blackguardism) argued that it was cruel to make a man responsible for the conduct of the war, and then to let him be trammelled at every turn by three or four conceited prigs such as are to be found in almost every regiment.

The phrase "godless anarchists" conveys two distinct charges. As to the first, it is not probable that the Sorbonne, or even our Privy Council, would "pass" any of the members of the Commune; but a man is not godless because, brought up in a country where the shrine of St. Martin at Tours and the black virgins at Chartres and Clermont draw yearly thousands of worshippers, he throws Christianity over altogether. When the Bishop of Angoulême publishes a self-complacent allocution, telling his people how at the outset of the war he put the diocese under the special protection of the Virgin, *letting no one know it except two priests in whom he could confide*, and how he now feels that to this act of his is due their immunity from invasion; and when every Italian mother "Garibaldian mothers" are working to get up another colossal statue to Notre Dame de Grâce because the Prussians only came within a few leagues of the town, one can well understand people thinking they have had enough of priests and priestcraft. As to anarchy, never was Paris more quiet and orderly, never were persons or property so safe; you may walk at all hours in any quarter without fear of insult, nay, with the certainty of being unmolested; and this is much more than could be said of the place when, because the city police and the army of spies, it had 70,000 sergens specially employed in the Emperor's service.

But the "requisitions?" Well, fighting needs money, and it has not yet been proved that war can be carried on by voluntary contributions. A man who locked up his house and furniture and went out of town to avoid paying his income-tax, would probably find that Mr. Lowe would manage to get the money out of him somehow. One could not fairly blame the Commune, if, in their want of funds they had seized and sold the furniture of the absentees to meet the extra taxes. That they have not done so universally is the completest answer to the charges of pillage. There are in the 18th century were not incompatible with a degradation of morals which recalled and reproduced the vices of the Roman Empire.

There are not wanting symptoms which point to a similar discrepancy as likely to come into being among ourselves. The immense restrictions which have been made in material prosperity, the subjection of natural forces to the use of man, the accumulation of wealth, the increase both in the amount and in the diffusion of human knowledge, ought, if journalists of the gushing school were of any authority, to have landed us by this time in a restored Eden. Instead of this, there is scarcely a single point of morality in which the present time can be said to be better than those that have gone before it. We do not mean that this generation is worse than all its predecessors. It would be easy to point to matters such as temperance in eating and drinking, and decency of language, in which we are decidedly ahead of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers. But even in these respects they have fallen back from the point reached by their fathers. If one man in the position of a gentleman gets drunk now for a hundred who got drunk a hundred years ago, how many habitually resort to stimulants to a degree short of intoxication as compared with men of the same rank thirty years ago! We are startled even yet at the plainness of speech which we encounter in *Tom Jones* or *Gil Blas*, but no acquaintance with Fielding or Le Sage would give half the familiarity with vice which may be gained from a modern temporary novels. As regards the theatre, we have not quite gone back to the time when the poets contrived, as Macaulay says, to put all their loosest verses into the mouths of women; but if our playwrights are more modest in what they give actresses to say, our managers are certainly less so in what they give actresses to wear. The popularity of the ballet in almost every theatre and music-hall might not of itself be any evidence of moral deterioration, for expressive dancing is an art which need not imply indecency so long as the means are obviously subordinate to the end. But the function of a ballet-girl in a modern burlesque or spectacle has nothing to do with either graceful or pantomimic action. She is hired to look pretty, and to appear in as little clothing as the Lord Chamberlain can be persuaded to allow. The rest of the performance is merely a tribute to those conventional notions which still require that, if a nearly naked woman be brought upon the stage, she shall be given something to do besides dance. When a dancing license was refused last autumn to a well-known music-hall, the lessee devised an entertainment in which the ballet-girls stood still instead of moving, and we believe that this was not less popular than the kindred exhibition which it succeeded. It would be a curious calculation how much more than a percentage of the young men of the middle class in London and other great towns find the principal occupation of their evenings in visiting places where these so-called ballets are the principal amusements provided. Perhaps the most curious evidence of the extent to which the taste has reached is the fact that the directors of that eminently virtuous institution, the Crystal Palace, find it necessary or convenient to appeal to it in the frankest and most thoroughgoing manner at every return of Christmas and Easter.

Still, though these features have a claim to be included in any sketch of contemporary morality, they would not of themselves warrant that condemnation which an impartial critic will find himself condemned to pass on the age which can be plainly described as in a state of decay. It is pleasanter to see men treating those who differ from them in matters of opinion with the respectful interest or careless indifference, than to see them tying an opponent to the stake; but if the motives in the two cases could be fairly compared, with full allowance for all surrounding and antecedent circumstances, it may be doubted whether the fiery indignation of the mediæval inquisitor was not more productive of the robuster virtues than the comprehensive complacency of the modern sceptic. Even our increased humanity is perhaps only the consequence of our lessened familiarity with suffering. The dislike of seeing or feeling pain does fortunately indispose men to inflicting it as needlessly as they once did. But, except in these respects, the most civilized ages of the world have certainly not been those on which the moralist looks with most pleasure. It was to the age in which culminated all the converging tendencies of ancient culture that St. Paul applied the terrible description in the first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, and the revival of learning and letters and the setting of art in the fifteenth century were not incompatible with a degradation of morals which recalled and reproduced the vices of the Roman Empire.

There are not wanting symptoms which point to a similar discrepancy as likely to come into being among ourselves. The immense restrictions which have been made in material prosperity, the subjection of natural forces to the use of man, the accumulation of wealth, the increase both in the amount and in the diffusion of human knowledge, ought, if journalists of the gushing school were of any authority, to have landed us by this time in a restored Eden. Instead of this, there is scarcely a single point of morality in which the present time can be said to be better than those that have gone before it. We do not mean that this generation is worse than all its predecessors. It would be easy to point to matters such as temperance in eating and drinking, and decency of language, in which we are decidedly ahead of their grandfathers and great-grandfathers. But even in these respects they have fallen back from the point reached by their fathers. If one man in the position of a gentleman gets drunk now for a hundred who got drunk a hundred years ago, how many habitually resort to stimulants to a degree short of intoxication as compared with men of the same rank thirty years ago! We are startled even yet at the plainness of speech which we encounter in *Tom Jones* or *Gil Blas*, but no acquaintance with Fielding or Le Sage would give half the familiarity with vice which may be gained from a modern temporary novels. As regards the theatre, we have not quite gone back to the time when the poets contrived, as Macaulay says, to put all their loosest verses into the mouths of women; but if our playwrights are more modest in what they give actresses to say, our managers are certainly less so in what they give actresses to wear. The popularity of the ballet in almost every theatre and music-hall might not of itself be any evidence of moral deterioration, for expressive dancing is an art which need not imply indecency so long as the means are obviously subordinate to the end. But the function of a ballet-girl in a modern burlesque or spectacle has nothing to do with either graceful or pantomimic action. She is hired to look pretty, and to appear in as little clothing as the Lord Chamberlain can be persuaded to allow. The rest of the performance is merely a tribute to those conventional notions which still require that, if a nearly naked woman be brought upon the stage, she shall be given something to do besides dance. When a dancing license was refused last autumn to a well-known music-hall, the lessee devised an entertainment in which the ballet-girls stood still instead of moving, and we believe that this was not less popular than the kindred exhibition which it succeeded. It would be a curious calculation how much more than a percentage of the young men of the middle class in London and other great towns find the principal occupation of their evenings in visiting places where these so-called ballets are the principal amusements provided. Perhaps the most curious evidence of the extent to which the taste has reached is the fact that the directors of that eminently virtuous institution, the Crystal Palace, find it necessary or convenient to appeal to it in the frankest and most thoroughgoing manner at every return of Christmas and Easter.

Still, though these features have a claim to be included in any sketch of contemporary morality, they would not of themselves warrant that condemnation which an impartial critic will find himself condemned to pass on the age which can be plainly described as in a state of decay. An evil which can be plainly described as in a state of decay is as nothing in comparison with evils which can only be distantly referred to. A more serious cause for disquietude is to be found in the growing disposition to trifle and coquet with forms of vice to which there is no excuse for men being even tempted. The poetry of Mr. Swinburne and the fictions of some living French novelists deal to a considerable extent with themes which might have been thought to have disappeared from literature with the extinction of paganism, and though Mr. Swinburne does occasionally rise to the height of denouncing the heroines round whom his verses cluster, his distinguishing fault is but a lovers' quarrel and has hitherto ended as lovers' quarrels do. Nor is it in literature only that this return to a classical standard of morality, or immorality, is apparent. There has been enough even in the expurgated reports which have had a place in every newspaper within the last month to show that vice is becoming once more attractive by becoming crime, and that there are those among us who, if they have not actually qualified themselves for the Seventh Circle of Dante's *Inferno*, find a strange fascination in playing on its very brink. It is impossible of course to argue from any definite conclusion as to the degree of significance to be attached to these disclosures. But we cannot be wrong in assuming that they point to the existence of young men who can submit without disquiet to the foulest suspicions, and even tax their ingenuity to excite and, at all events as far as appearances go, to justify them. Whether this class is a small or a large one we will not undertake to say, but it is certain that, in the opinion of some who have good means of knowing, the members of it are far more numerous than it is pleasant to imagine.

It would be impossible within our limits to examine the causes which have led to this general weakening of moral and social restraints. Partly, no doubt, it is the result of the enjoyment of wealth by a class to whom labour, whether of hand or brain, is alike strange. Money which brings with it no obvious duties, or finds in its possessors no disposition to discharge them, can hardly fail to be a disastrous inheritance. The round of ordinary excitements is soon run through by men who have but to decide what it is they wish in order to obtain it, and the weariness which follows upon the discovery how short is the list is a frame of mind which is easily tempted to wander into regions where they may find novelty, if nothing else. Something also may be traced to the reaction from theological and philosophical controversy which leads young men, especially at Oxford, to treat all varieties of religion as alike unworthy of attention from those to whom art and culture can unfold their treasures. The natural tendency of this reaction is to lead to a new renaissance of classical art and literature, because these alone are entirely severed from religious surroundings—at least from religious surroundings which have any bearing on modern thought. Of course in the higher natures this tendency has no necessary connexion with vice. But when grafted upon natures in which strong passions are absolutely unfettered by any religious or moral sanctions, the connexion is natural if not invariable. Unless some non-theological basis of morals can be soon discovered, we may be pardoned for hoping that the old theological basis may not be long in reasserting itself.

NEW BETTING BILL.

The Derby Day was signalised by the introduction of a new betting bill. The bill first proposes to extend the Act already passed on the same subject to Scotland. It contains, besides, some important provisions. The fourth section of the principal Betting Act made it illegal for the owner or occupier of a house to take a deposit of whatever kind, "any money or valuable thing" on a bet. The present bill, by revoking some words of the original clause, renders the same act illegal to all pers